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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,022.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st December*, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Oraglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Oraglietto	24th February
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April,

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 11th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 14th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvia.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 15th Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 14th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,936 tons on or about 16th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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8th *February*, 1907.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

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Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th " *
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	11th Feb.	22nd Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	19th Feb.	2nd Mar.
RIOJUN MARU	..	G. B. Lapraik	5th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	..	K. Kori	19th Mar,	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd April	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	–	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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Ipoh (Perak).		

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

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BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 16th day of February, 1907, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1906.

2ND.—To appoint or re-elect a director.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVUTY,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1907.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY the 9th day of February, 1907, to SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1907, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. EDWIN WOLLASTON FRITCHLEY of Bombay, European Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client MR. JEHANGHIR FRAMJI BOTTLIBOY the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon and known as "Donald House" situated on the Apollo Reclamation belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay containing 906 1-9 square yards or thereabout, of which 402 square yards or thereabouts are for garden ground and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 9560 and in the Rent Roll of the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay under No. 737 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 557 (2) and Street No. 7 A and bounded on the North by the land belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, now in the occupation of the Ardeshir Rustamji Bahadurji, on the South by Barrow Road, on the West by Colaba Causeway and on the East by the land belonging to the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased partly to Bachoobai Hormusji Dantra and Burjorji Hormusji Dantra and partly to Hormusji Rustamji Umrigar and Dossaboy Rustamji Umrigar and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, easement, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14. K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered will be waived.

Dated this 31st day of January 1907.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that First Entries at Rs. 3. Each Entry CLOSE on SATURDAY, February 9th. Second and Final Entries at Rs. 5 each. Entry CLOSE on TUESDAY, February 12th.

For Prospectuses apply to

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GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

"LORD REAY SCHOLARSHIP."

NOTICE is hereby given to the MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University that the Subjects for the abovenamed lectureship for the Winter Session, 1907-08, will be THERAPEUTICS and for that of 1908-09 the subject will be PHYSIOLOGY. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from intending candidates for the lectureship for the Winter Session, 1907-08, will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st March, next.

Copies of rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College clerk.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., *Lieut.-Colonel*, I.M.S.,
Principal, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Bombay, 28th January 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.

SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for :—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, invite Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a RECLAMATION between Mazagon and Sewri.

The contract will include the Building of a rubble masonry quay wall about 12,600 feet long on piled foundations and the reclamation of about 518 acres of the foreshore. Such reclamation to be effected by silt or mud pumped or dredged from the bed of the Harbour and covered with a layer of good earth.

Copies of the Specification and drawings of the work, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer. Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, or from the Trustees' Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Sir J. WOLFE BARRY and A. J. BARRY 7 The Sanctuary Westminster on payment of £ 5 sterling.

Tenders which must be endorsed. "Tender for Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000. (£ 666) will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust. Bombay up to 5-30 P. M. or by the Trustees' Consulting Engineers 7, The Sanctuary Westminster up to noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

The Tenders will be considered by the Trustees at a Meeting to be held on receipt in Bombay of the Tenders submitted to their Consulting Engineers in London.

The Scheme is subject to the sanction of Government and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICES, BALLARD ROAD.
19TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY).

THE AGENT B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, up to noon of the 1st March, 1907, for the SUPPLY of Oils from 1st April, 1907 to 31st March, 1908.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign reason for so doing.

W. LONGMUIR,
Officiating Store-keeper,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM

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REFERENCE BOOKS :—	Rs.	As.
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, 1907	36	12
Dean's Waistcoat Pocket Dictionaries. English-French, Francais-Anglais, English-German, Deutsch-Englisches....each	0	14
Everybody's Series. 'The most popular pocket series of reference books and the most comprehensive in the language' ....each	0	6
Pocket Cyclopædia, Gazetteer and Atlas. Correct Conduct. Pocket Lawyer. Ready Reckoner. Letter Writer. Book of Confessions. Epitaphs. Scrap Book of Curious Facts. English Song Book. Parlour Games. Book on Angling. Guide to Chess and Draughts. Guide to Carpentry. Book of Jokes. Poultry Keeping. English Wit and Humour. Book of the Dog.		
ENGINEERING :—		
Metalliferous Minerals and Mining. By D. C. Davies, M.E., F.G.S. Revised by his son, E. Henry Davies, M.E., F.G.S., with about 150 illustrations	10	15
Earthy and other Minerals and Mining. By the same. Revised with about 100 illustrations	9	6
The Miners Handbook. A Handy Book of Reference. Compiled by John Milne, F. R. S. 1902	5	10
Marine Engineers Board of Trade Examinations. Elementary Questions and Answers. Fully explained and illustrated by Tod and McGibbon, 1905	3	8
The Encyclopædia of Motoring. Edited by R. J. Mecredy	6	9
INDIAN & ORIENTAL :—		
Asoka : The Buddhist Emperor of India. By Vincent A. Smith, M. R. A. S. Rulers of India Series. Illustrated	1	14
Behind the Bungalow. By Eha. Illustrated by F. C. Macrae	4	8
A Naturalist on the Prowl. By the same Illustrated by R. A. Sterndale, F. R. G. S., &c	4	8
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Buddhist Suttas. Translated from Pali. By T. W. Rhys Davids	7	14
The Fo-Sho-Hing-Tsan-King. A Life of Buddha. By Asvaghosha Bodhisattva. From the Chinese, by Samuel Beal	7	14
The Saddharma-Pundarika, or the Lotus of the True-La. Translated by H. Kern	9	6
The Zend-Avesta. Part. II. The Sirozahs, Yasts, and Nyayis. Translated by James Darmesteter	7	14
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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SPURR FRANKS, COMMONLY KNOWN AS WILLIAM FRANKS, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 32 of Act X. of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of GEORGE SPURR FRANKS, commonly known as WILLIAM FRANKS, deceased, late partner in the Continental Electric Co., Calcutta and Bombay, should send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before the 6th day of March, 1907, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

LESLIE & HINDS,
Solicitors, FOR THE EXECUTRIX.

13, OLD POST OFFICE STREET,
CALCUTTA, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th Instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instrument Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1907, at 10 P. M.

FRANCIES H. TOD,
Secretary.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

LUXMON DHARMAJI DANDEKER, late of Bombay Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant.
GEORGE SYDENHAM ROBERTS, late in the employ of the North-Western Railway at Sukkur,
KUNDASAMI MUDLIA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
KHANUMBAI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant
WILLIAM MAPLETON VEVERS, late an Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Coy, at Bhopal.
WILLIAM ALLEN BROAD, late of the Civil, Veterinary Department, Poona.
JOSEPH MICHAEL ERNEST COOKE, a Clerk in Holy Orders, late Chaplain of Indore, Central India.
NATHUBHAI NANABHAI, late of Poona, Visa Sarmali Soni Hindu Inhabitant.
MANUEL ANTHONY D'ALMEIDA, late a Clerk in the employ of the Bombay Company, Ld, Bombay.
SAMUEL LEECH, lateproprietor of the firm of Messrs. S. L. Norman and Coy, Booksellers, Bombay.
EDWARD ROBERTSON CRAIG, late of the Aden Pilot Service.
HORMUSJI BYRAMJI MOOS, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT
BOMBAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1907.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE HELD
AT MALABAR HILL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH,
AND
WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY,
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES.
WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.
For Prospectus and Entry forms
Apply
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1907,
13TH, 16TH, 18TH, 20ST and 23TH FEBRUARY 1907.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are as follows :—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Encl sure only.
CLASS A.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	25	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5	...
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Book of Coupons containing 5 Tickets	...	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	7	..

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, & LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to the Private Paddock.

Season Tickets or Books of Coupons issued for the Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for the Bombay Races.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMAN.......... Rs. 6
LADY or Child.......... ,, 3

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SINGLE TICKET.......... Rs. 1-8
LADY or Child.......... As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to :—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2. Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 25th January, 1907.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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After a most Successful season in Calcutta.

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12TH FEBRUARY.

Tuesday	Feb. 12th.—	"The Dairy Maids."
Wednesday	,, 13th.—	"The Beauty of Bath."
Thursday	,, 14th.—	"The Blue Moon."
Friday	,, 15th.—	"Pantomine Cindrella."
Saturday	,, 16th.—	"The Girl Behind the Counter."
Monday	,, 18th.—	"Geisha."
Tuesday	,, 19th.—	"The Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday	,, 20th.—	"See See."
Thursday	,, 21st.—	"The Girl on the Stage."
Friday	,, 22nd.—	"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday	,, 23rd.—	"Mr. Popple of Ippleton."

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

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HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Wild Animals.

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MATINEE | AT 4 SHARP.

DOORS OPEN
ONE HOUR EARLIER

N.B.—All Matinee performances the same as night nothing curtailed.

Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

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TO-NIGHT | AT 9-30 SHARP.
TO-NIGHT | AT 9-30 SHARP.
TO-NIGHT |

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OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

BRIM FULL OF NOVELTIES.

BY OUR ALL STAR COMPANY
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ONLY ONE VERDICT—"BETTER THAN THE FIRST."

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(FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.)

A Handsome Trophy for the Winner.

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PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas Eight for Natives only.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Madame HESTER OTWAY
Madame HESTER OTWAY
Madame HESTER OTWAY
THE EMINENT
CONTRALTO.

AT 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR ADMIRAL POE,
THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND LADY JENKINS
AND
Brigade-General GREENFIELD.

PROGRAMME.

1. Song ...Madame Hester Otway. "Che Faro (Orfeo) ....Gluck.
2. Song ...Mr. G. F. Hill. "Glorious Devon" ....E. German
3. Song ...Miss Shireen Dady. "Damon" ....Max Strange
4. Violin..Mr. Arnold Schmuck. "Preished'die Meistersinger von Nurnberg," ....Wagner Wilhelmj.
5. Song ...Mrs. Froom. "Berceuse".......Gounod
6. Song ...Madame Hester Otway. "The Enchantress" ....
7. Song ..Mr. G. F. Hill. The Vikings Love Song. ...."Jerome."
8. Violin..Mr. Arnold Schmuck. "Aria (on the Gstring)................Bach
9. Song ...Miss Shireen Dady. "Angels ever bright and fair"..........Handel.
10. Song ...Madame Hester Otway. "Plus Grand dans son obscurite."......Gounod.

Accompanists Mrs MILLARD, Miss SCHMUCK & Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON,

Blathner Aliquot Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS AND CO., LTD.

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OPEN DAILY.

SKATING SESSIONS :

Learners .... 8 a.m. } Instructors and Instructress present.
Ladies' Practice................. 10 a.m. }
General Skating .... 6 to 8 and 9-30.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE :
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

AN ORGAN RECITAL

will (D. V.) be given

at 6-30 p, m, on MONDAY, 18th February, at the C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Madam HESTER OTWAY has kindly consented to sing and Miss SCHMUCK will preside at the Organ, which has been recently enlarged and revoiced. The Church Choir will also sing and the programme will include violin pieces by Mr. Arnold Schmuck and Miss E. SCHMUCK, and an Organ Solo by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A.

During the service a collection will be made on behalf of the great work of the Church Missionary Society which is sadly in need of funds.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

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You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-makingb, lood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price, Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra. Can be had of

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NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.
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F. S MADON & CO.
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FEVER DROPS
Prof. GAJJAR'S Formula
24 doses for 4 Ans.
of all Chemists or from
SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

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This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *7th February.*] [BOMBAY, *8th February.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	87 5/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95½	un	chgd.
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103½	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 1/16		1/16
Bar Silver in London ...	31 9/16		⅛
Do. do. 2 months hence	31⅝		⅛
Do. in New York ...	68¼		¼
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24		1½
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52		½
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84 ½	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since	17Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4¼%	un	chgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4¼%	un	chgd.
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd.
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5¼%	un	chgd.
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3½	¼	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4½	½	

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£7,00,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...

Council Bills Extra allotments

Tranfers on Bombay ... ... Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 4 1/16

" on Calcutta ... ... Rs. 5,00,000 at 1 4 1/16

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...	£35,500,000	Inc. £1,300,000
Public Deposits ...	£11,100,000	" £2,000,000
Other Deposits ...	£41,200,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Government Securities	£15,500,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities ...	£29,000,000	Dec. £200,000
Notes and Gold ...	£28,000,000	Inc. £1,200,000
The Bank's Reserve is	50 % of the Liabilities.	

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ...	Active
Futures ...	Steady
East Indian ...	Dull
Manchester ...	Steady
Total Sales ...	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports ...	11,000
Mid-Americans ...	6·11 plus 10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/16 plus 1/16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June	
5·70 plus 07	5·68 plus 07	5·65 plus 05	5·64 plus 06	
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·62 plus 06	5·58 plus 05	5·52 plus 05	5·48 plus 04	5·44 plus 04

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 36,000 bales.

Do. do. last year... 18,000 "

Exports to Great Britain ... 18,000 "

Do. to Continent ... 25,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·05 plus 05.

Futures—Month of March 9·39 plus 04 }
Do. do. July 9·67 plus 05 } Advanced owing to Bull support and short covering and to expectation of a decrease in the movement,

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10¼ plus 1/16.

Futures—Month of March 10·37 plus ·10.

Do. do. May 10·44 plus ·10.

Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
16 Boxes Bullions	Rs. 12,09,600	London	Egypt	National Bank of India.
1 Box Sovereigns & Half Sovereign.	37,800	London	Egypt	Chartered Bank of India A&C.
3 Boxes Bullions	2,30,400	London	Egypt	Chartered Bank of India A&C.
1 Bundle Govt of India Rs.	7,000	Muscat	Kola	Comptoir National D E de Paris.
3 Bundles Govt. of India Rs.	6,000	Bushire	Waroonga	Mack Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Govt. of India Rs.	900	Muscat	Waroonga	Mack Mackenzie & Co.
2 Bundles Govt. of India Rs.	5,000	Muscat	Waroonga	P. Valabhdas.
1 Box Bullions..	38,400	London	Egypt	Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONEY.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 17 January 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13 December 9 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 6 December 9 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15 January 9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	......	21,06,650
Other Deposits	4,17,121	
Sundries	......	20,189
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	5,25,457	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	33,150
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	17,93,033	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	11,77,403
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	4,70,019
Bullion	......	37,569
Balance with other Banks...	2,30,620	......
Sundries		22,819
Cash	25,23,339	......

The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is 24 lakhs down, the Bank rate being unchanged. The Bank of Madras Cash balance is 32 lakhs up and the Bank rate remains unchanged.

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 1 crore was again offered and of this amount 38·60 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 4 1/32d. and 61·40 lakhs transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d, tenderers at these rates receiving 18 per cent. After the allotments 7·70 lakhs transfers were sold at 1s 4 1/16d. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening was Rs. 1,03,90,000. The amount to be allotted next week is advertised at 1 crore. This morning's telegram advises 6 lakhs Extra transfers at 1s 4 1/16d.

The mail of the 25th January brings £30,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	... Rs.	6,50,000
Bombay	... "	11,10,000
Madras	... "	1,20,000
	Total...Rs.	18,80,00

The Mail of the 1st February brings £130,000 Silver and £130,000 Gold for Bombay and £70,000 Silver and £30,000 Gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	... Rs.	28,50,000
Bombay	... "	1,70,000
Madras	... "	9,70,000
	Total...Rs.	39,90,000

The mail of the 8th February brings £330,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	... Rs.	23,80,000
Bombay	... "	3,20,000
Madras	... "	13,80,000
	Total...Rs.	4,03,00,000

Money:—

Money is in good demand. Banks are borrowing for two months at 7½ per cent.

Exchange:—

The Market opened firm at ¼ 1/8 to 5/32 T. T., and there were sellers of Bank demand at ¼ 3/16 for the mail at which there were only small buyers. All Banks refused to buy credits under 1/4 7/16 3 month's sight February and in some quarters 1/4 13/32 3 month's sight was only available for the 15th March, delivery or later. Bills however are not plentiful. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1/4 1/8 to 5/32
Demand Draft ...	1/4 5/32 to 3/16
Credits—3 months' sight...	1/4 7/16
Do. 3 months' sight—France	172¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight	... 231

Government Paper:—

Only a very moderate business has been reported in this Market to-day. We opened in the morning at 97 1/4 ready and 97 7/16 for the settlement. A few small sellers appeared and rates soon fell 1/16, closing steady as under:

Cash ...	97·3
1st Settlement	97·6

Bombay Port Trust—

4 per cent. (1922) ...	102 8
4 per cent. (1930) ...	102 8
4 per cent. (1932) ...	102 8
4 per cent. (1965) ...	102 8

Bombay Municipal Debentures—

4 per cent. (1934) ...	101 12
5 per cent. (1946) ...	101 12
5 per cent. (Tansa) ...	119 0
6 per cent. (Sanitary)...	117 0

Bombay Improvement Trust—

4 per cent. (1959) ...	102 0
4 per cent. (1964-65) ...	102 0

Bullion:—

Reuter advices Bar silver in London as 1/8 lower the quotations being 31 9/16 ready and 31 5/8 for delivery forward in two months. New York is also weaker, being 1/4 down at 68 1/4. Our local market, on the other hand, has improved 4 to 9 annas rates closing as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	79	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	7	0

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week..	95,157	109,469	—14,312
Receipts from 1st October to 7th Feb...	1,134,556	1,293,728	—159,172
Shipments for the week—			
Europe ...	19,524	27,925	— 8,401
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	66,111	41,168	+24,943
Total ...	85,635	69,093	+16,542
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Feb....			
Europe ...	3,65,185	336,631	+28,554
China ...	8,514	4,959	+3,505
Japan ...	232,616	175,964	+56,652
Coast Ports	20,532	9,678	+10,854
Total ...	626,847	527,232	+99,615
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe...	30,091	20,074	+10,017
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports	3,666	1,950	+1,716

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906 3,359 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th December 1906 2,849 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	11,907	168,298	282,012
Central India ...	4,614	23,390	39,042
Barsee and Nugger ...	10,159	76,292	61,229
Berars... ...	24,848	253,198	317,563
Central Provinces ...	13,561	155,466	191,890
Total Oomras...	65,089	676,634	891,731
Dhollera ...	5,081	58,832	41,555
Broach ...	3,435	6,316	51,199
Compta and Dharwar.	473	13,842	12,690
Westerns ...	113	5,926	2,197
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	15,418	329,513	253,062
Bengals, Rajputana...	4,123	22,221	11,972
Sind ...	855	10,255	19,495
Persian ...	...	836	912
American ...	455	9,459	7,504
Egyptian ...	...	413	383
Other Sort ...	115	409	1,110
Totals...	95,157	1,134,556	1,293,728

COTTON.

The Home markets have again fluctuated slightly during the past week, but on the whole the feeling has been steadier, and to-day's quotations show the following changes to have taken place.

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL.			
Spots	5.87	6.11	plus ·24
Arrivals Feb.-March...	5.44	5.70	plus ·26
Do. May-June	5.41	5.64	plus ·23
NEW YORK.			
Spots	11.00	11.05	plus ·05
Futures March	9.19	9.39	plus ·20
Do. July	9.45	9.67	plus ·22
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spots	10¼	10¼	unchgd.
Futures March	10.15	10.37	plus ·22
Do. May	10.13	10.44	plus ·31

The receipts at the U. S. Ports, for the first time for many weeks, show a falling off, As they are already largely in excess of the two previous years, this is only natural, unless indeed the Crop is ultimately to turn out much larger than any of the estimates so far given, and even to exceed the record crop of 1904-05. The most is, however, being made of the decrease in the receipts, and as exports of Americans to Great Britain and the Continent continue heavy, and spot sales in Liverpool are large, the improvement in the Home markets is not to be wondered at. Whether this improvement is of a temporary nature or not remains to be Sea, but it is doubtful if it can be maintained for long.

The local markets has seen a decided change during the past week which has been characterized by a succession of dull and lifeless markets. Rates for Oomras descriptions gave way considerably early in the week owing to the absence of demand and the eagerness of sellers to operate. Prices for these styles dropped Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy all round. Khandeish, Broach and Multia remained fairly steady, but Bengals shared in the decline. Exporters shewed little disposition to buy Oomras for forward delivery even at the lower rates asked, and the demand was spasmodic. The enquiry, such as it has been, ran chiefly on guaranteed Bengals, with a small demand for Broach and Westerns. Ready Cotton has been difficult to move, neither exporters nor mills being by any means free buyers. The latter, however, have taken some lots of extra-stapled cotton, and fancy prices have been paid for the silkly, better stapled Barsi sorts.

The receipts of Cotton into Bombay show a considerable falling off as compared with last year, but this should easily be made up later on, when the Broach and Bhownagger Crops come on the market. It is doubtful however of the receipts this season into Bombay will come up to the earlier estimates, though it may still be anticipated they will exceed those of last season.

The last day or two has shewn some improvement in the position. There has been an increase in the demand, and prices have again advanced for most descriptions. The market closes firmer as under.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) ...	169	159	..	Ready.
Bengals, M. G (By terms)	174	164	..	do
S. Punjab M G	175	165	..	Mar. 25th
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G..	204	198	..	Ready.
Khandeish (M-G)	187	181	..	do
Julgaum (M G)	189	183	...	do
Wardha Hinganghat M G	223	216	...	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	203	197	...	do
Akola M. G. do	200	194	...	Mar. 25th
Yeotmal (. G.)	[illegible]	210	...	Ready.
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G	211	207	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	219	213	...	do
Broach (M.G.)	[illegible]	—	240	Mar. 25th
Mutida (M. G)	[illegible]	170	...	Ready.
Saw ginned Dharwar	..	—	232	May 25th
Westerns	..	—	224	do

The following are bazaar quotations:—

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	253	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	239 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon.	207/8	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	151	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	193	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	175	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	176	April
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	173	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	153 1/2	March

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone . . . . quiet but steady
Estimated Sales . . . . 8,000 bales.
Total Imports . . . . 31,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	
5·71 plus 01	5·69 plus 01	5·65 unchanged	5·65 plus 01	
June-July.	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sep.**	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·62	5·53	5·52	5·48	5·44

Unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week.

Cotton ...	95,157	bales.
Wheat ...	77,024	cwts.
Linseed ...	14,448	"
Rapeseed ...	10,039	"
Gingellyseed ...	140,809	"
Poppyseed ...	807	"
Groundnuts ...	16,753	"
Castorseed ...	21,590	"
Rice ...	127,593	"
Myrabollams ...	25,114	"
Cottonseed ...	179,883	"
Mowra Seed ...	92	"
Gram ...	23,720	"
Joowar ...	13,017	"
Maize ...	475	"

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quite during the past week, and several relets have taken place for the following ports, *viz*: Hull at 14s, Genoa at 15s. and Dunkirk 14s., February shipment. The P. & O. booked London at 13s, and Marseilles at 14s. 6d. February shipment.

The following steamers have been fixed:—

S. S. "Harvraise" for 2 Mediterranean ports at 14s 6d March loading.

S. S. "Metis" for p. p. March loading at a lump sum.

S. S. "Bedouin" for 2 p. p. March loading at a lump sum.

S. S. "Knight Errant" Bombay and Karachi for 2 p. p. March loading at 16s,

Several steamers have been fixed at Karachi for March loading at 16s. 6d., and for April at 16s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed—

During the past week there has been an improvement of fully 2 annas per cwt. in prices owing to the better demand experienced from Home. At the close the market is steady as under:—

Ready	Rs. 7 2 0	per cwt
April-May	" 7 7 0	"

Rapeseed—

During the early part of the week the weather was unseasonable, and apprehensions were entertained of frost, but later on rain fell and this is likely to do immense good to the crop. Prices are firm. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs. 7 1 0	per cwt.
" " Apl.-May	" 7 6 0	"
Yellow "	" 7 12 6	
Brown Kutni ready	" 7 6 0	B.T.

Gingellyseed—

Owing to the better demand from Home prices are firmer with business doing at following prices.

Bold White 85 per cent	Rs. 49 8 0
" 75 do.	" 48 8 0
" 50 do.	" 47 8 0
Black Kutni	" 42 0 0
Black Delhi Bearer	" 46 0 0

Castorseed:—

Market quiet. We quote.

Ready	Rs. 37
April-May	" 34

Cottonseed—

The market is firm at Rs. 20-8-0 for ready.

Mowraseed—

Market unchanged. Nominal Rs, 7-2-0.

Poppyseed—

Steady at the following:—

Ready . . .	Rs. 10 2 0
April-May	" 8 7 0

Groundnuts—

The market is very firm, and we quote Rs.

Wheat:—

Owing to timely rains in most of the growing districts in the Punjab prices have declined 2 annas per cwt. during the week and white Delhi wheat is now offering at Rs. 4-7-0 per cwt. but there is no demand from Home, As local mills hold stock sufficient for their near requirements they are not buying at present and the market closes quite.

Coals:—

Market very firm. Large resales are reported of Coals on the way and March shipment at about Rs. 16 for Deshergur qualities, and about Rs. 15-8 for second class coal. Resales of Deshergur descriptions for shipment second half of the year are reported at Rs. 14.

SHARES.

In this market we have very few transactions to report during the week, and hence no fluctuations except in one or two companies. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,325, and Bank of Indias are steady at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 premium per share. In the Miscellaneous List Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 130 Bombay Burma are unchanged at Rs. 8,800; Delhi Flours are in demand at Rs. 157. Marcks are unchanged at Rs. 144; Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 430; Treachers have improved to Rs. 552½; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 257½ to Rs 260. Preference Shares of the same Company are unchanged at Rs. 262½. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 550; and Tapti-Valley at 477½; Amritsar Pattys have ruled at and about Rs. 103. In Mill Companies Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 1,925, Colaba land and mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,070 Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 432½; Empress are unchanged at Rs. 515; Framji Petits are quiet at Rs. 1,440; Howard and Bulloughs have changed hands at Rs 580. Kohinoors have jumped to Rs. 810. There has been a good enquiry this week for Kohinoor mill shares by bona fide investors and the price for same has advanced within the last fortnight about Rs. 60, and is now quoted as above. This is owing to these being more buyers than sellers and to the report of the mills very handsome earnings for the year ending 1906. The mill is likely to add a substantial amount to its reserve fund after paying a handsome dividend. Luxmi cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,315; Manekji Petits have advanced to Rs. 3,585 for March delivery. Morarjis are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 2,770, Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,515; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 116½. In Press Companies mofussils are steady at Rs. 585; New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 525; Indian cotton have changed hands at Rs. 136½; the rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

Lieutenant E. St. G. Kirke, R. E., is appointed an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to the North Western Railway.

Mr. H. C. Sparke, Traffic Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway, has reverted to Government Service on 1st January 1907, and is posted to the North-Western Railway.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—Jan. 17, at 232 Walmersley Road, Bury, Lancashire, the wife of Capt. G. Stopford Adams, Lancashire Fusiliers, of a son.

ERSKINE—At 3 Cadogan Terrace, S. W., the wife of Lieut.-Col J. F. Erskine, Scots Guards, of a son.

GIBBONS—Jan. 17, at 19 Sussex Mansions, South Kensington, the wife of Comdr. F. K. C. Gibbons, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER—LEAHY—Jan. 16, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Major Austin S. Cooper, of Killenure Castle, Dundrum, co. Tipperary, to Evelyn Ethel, daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. W. Leahy.

DERRIMAN—DALYELL—Jan. 17, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Capt. Gerrard Derriman, late Grenadier Guards, to Ruth Dalyell, daughter of Ralph Dalyell, Esq., C B.

FYNES-CLINTON—GRAHAM—Jan. 19, at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, the Rev. Charles Pelham Fynes-Clinton, B. A., Curate of Wimbledon, to Grace Elizabeth MacDougall, daughter of the late Col. James Graham.

KERNAWAY—EVERARD—Jan. 15, at Grayshott Church, Surrey, Charles Roger Kennaway, of La Perle, St. Lucia, to Margaret Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Everard, Ravenham, Hindhead.

STEWART—M'KEAN—Jan. 19, at Christ Church, Rathgar, Hugh Stewart, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of Capt. Hugh Stewart, late 22nd Regt., Hasley Foxrock, and grandson of the late Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., Ballygawley House, co. Tyrone, to Muriel Dalzell, daughter of Hugh M'Kean.

DEATHS.

BEGBIE—Jan. 18, at the Netley Hospital, Major George Edward Begbie, D. S. O., of the 71st Highland Light Inf., son of the late James Warburton Begbie, M. D., aged 38.

BOW—Jan. 16, at 11 Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh, Agnes Ranken, widow of Dep. Surg.-Gen. John Campbell Bow, Indian Army.

CLERKE—Jan. 20, at 88 Redcliffe Square, S. W., Agnes Mary Clerke, aged 64.

CONSTANTINE—Jan. 14, at Kingston, Jamaica, killed by earthquake, Capt. T. Constantine, son of James Ross Constantine, Esq., late of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar.

DODD—Jan. 7, at Cairo, John Roderick Dodd, of Reading (formerly of Wellington (N.Z. and Singapore), aged 51.

EAST—Jan. 13, at Napier, New Zealand, Capt. Thomas Quartermaine East, aged 47.

HOPE—Jan 20, at Bournemouth, Christiana Elizabeth, widow of the late General Sir James A. Hope, G. C. B., aged 88.

PENNELL—Jan. 19, at St. Moritz, from an accident, Henry Singleton Pennell, V. C., captain Sherwood Foresters, second son of Edwin and Henrietta Pennell, of Exeter, aged 32.

PRENDERGAST—Jan. 19, at 14 Thurloe Square, S. W., Col. Lenox Prendergast, late Royal Scots Greys, aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALE GREEN.—February, 3, at Lahore, the wife of Mr H Dale Green, Executive Engineer, N.-W. Railway, of a son.

JONES.—February 1, the wife of F. A. Leslie Jones, Aitchison College, of twin daughters.

DEATHS.

HALPERN.—Feb., 3, at 78-1 Wellesley St., Calcutta, Minna, the dearly beloved wife of Ernest J. Halpern, aged 25 years.

MCELROY.—January 26, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, from cholera, James McElroy, formerly of Behar.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m.; Sun sets, 6 h. 36m.; High water, 7-54m., 9-33a.: Low water, 2-27m., 2-24a.

Bombay Extra Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Combined Schools' Entertainment, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.

B. V. R. Camp closes; Annual Inspection, Santa Cruz.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

Madame Hester Otway's Concert, Town Hall.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana Matches.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h, 10m; Sun sets, 6h. 36m: High water, 9-7m., 10-24a; Low water, 3-34m., 3-23a.

Thirteen Hours' Adoration at the Gloria Church, Mazagon.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Several labourers were stacking bags of tilseed on an open space in Mandvi, yesterday, when the stack suddenly gave way and the bags fell on the labourers. One of them, Dhondu Krishna, was killed on the spot, while four or five were more or less injured. The injured were taken to the G. T. Hospital where they are detained for treatment.

BAND AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co's. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	Amazonen	Von Blon
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	Lustige Bruder	Vollstedt
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs	Stuart
Intermezzo	Salome	Lorraine
Valse	Luna	Lincke
Descriptive Piece	Motor Galop	Gilchrist
Two Step	Karama	Grey

The Indian Hotels Co.'s. European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co's. Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-morrow, between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m.

March	Under Freedom's Flag	Nowowieski
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Valse Espagnole	Picador	Brockett
Pizzicatti	Baby's Sweetheart	Corri
Selection	Hugenotten	Mayerbeer
Valse	Orion	Lotter
Serenado	Forget-Me-Not	Macbeth
March	Mit Muth und Kraft	Von Blon

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Preciosa	Weber
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Selection	The Thirty Thieves	Edward Jones
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler
Scotch Selection	Scotland's Pride	Godfrey
Serenade	La Manola	Eilenberg
Ent,'acte	Under the Southern Cross	Sousa

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry Vol. String Band will play the following Programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day.

March	The Gunners	Monk
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Highland Patrol	Wee Macggorgore	Amer
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
Vals	Anritic	Waldteufel
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Caryll
Trio	Boundelmonte	Pacini

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 25TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander J. R. London, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with English Mails of the 25th January. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Major A M Mrs and infant
Bruce, Mr L
Clayden, Miss A
Dyson, Mr
Mayberry, Dr R and Mrs
Neely, Mr P R
Neely, Miss B M J
Pettill, Mr G H
Stow, Mr Vees
Sprager, Mr J
Vivian, Mr J G
Wellman, Major

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anson, Lt C F W
Abercrombie, Maj A and Mrs
Brachern, Miss
Childers, Misses
Champness, Mr G E
Closz, Mr W H and Mrs
Cunningham, Col and Mrs
Orossley, Rt Hon Sir S
Crawford, Miss A H
Collins, Mr F D
Cozell, Dr H
Dick, Mr R D G
Goudon, Mr G F C
Guy, Capt W J
Goodwin, Mr H and Miss
Johnston, Mr J L
Jones, Lt-Col F W C
Kitson, Brig Genl
Lambert, Mr F G
Landon, Mr C
Lowman, Mr F J
Nennson, Mr
Picto, Major
Robinson, Mr J
Stewart, Mr A P
Scott, Mr W F
Shrager, Mr C
Techam, Mr F

FROM BRINDISI.

Ashby, Mr G
Ainsworth, Mr J L

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Joshi, Mrs B and 3 children.

FROM PORT SAID.

Dixon, Mrs
Kissell, Mr W T
Lathorpe, Mr G
Rumsay, Miss J
Rumsay, Miss M

FOR MADRAS.—Blake, Mrs A

FOR CALCUTTA.

McHardy, Mr C McL
Ford, Mr G W

FOR KARACHI.

Baugh, Maj W.W
Best, Mr J D
Rosler, Mr and Mrs

THE statement of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ended on the 15th December, amounted to Rs. 3,909, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 863. The total earnings from 1st July to 15th December were Rs. 81,628, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,459.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural. quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain. and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The villages of Pakenham and Thurston and the surrounding district were on Thursday, Jan. 17, stirred by an event in which the greatest possible degree of interest was centred, this being the marriage of Miss Agatha Royds Greene, daughter of Sir Walter and Lady Greene, of Nether Hall, Pakenham, with Major Harry Trevor, of Guilsfield, late of the 15th Sikhs, son of the late Mr. E. S. R. Trevor, of Welshpool. The occasion was marked by a display of interest and general expressions of good will, not only in the immediate vicinity of the bride's home but throughout the wider area of the country, and the assemblage which gathered to witness the ceremony was extremely large and peculiarly representative. The wedding was celebrated in St. Peter's Church. Thurston, of which living Sir Walter Greene is the patron, and which church it is his custom to attend. Over the gateway at the south side of the churchyard had been erected a triumphal arch of evergreens, surmounted with flags; while the pathway and nave of the church and chancel had been laid with crimson carpeting. The wedding was fixed for half-past 2 p. m.

The officiating clergy were the Rev. C. Fry, D.D., and the Rev. Gilbert Royds (uncles of the bride). and the Rev. J. H. Orpen (vicar of Thurston), and the service was fully choral. The bride was escorted by her father, Sir Walter Greene, who subsequently gave her away, and she was attended by three bridesmaides—Miss Kathlun Charlesworth, Miss Angel Taylor, and Miss Angela Pell; and Miss Barbara Pell acted as trainbearer. Col. Dowell, R.A., acted as best man. The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of rich cream satin, draped with old Carrickmacross veil (the gift of her mother), full court train of brocade trimmed with Carrickmacross lace and bows of silver tissue, Brussels lace veil (lent by her mother) and wreath of orange blossoms and "Saint Esprit" pendand. She carried a lovely pouquet of white flowers, the gift of the bridegroom.

Sir Walter and Lady Greene subsequently held a reception at Nether Hall at which there was a very large number of guests. The Blue Viennese Band was in attendance. The wedding presents were displayed in the billiard-room and were very extensive and of an exceedingly handsome and costly description.

In the afternoon, Major and Mrs Trevor left for Felixstowe where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of blue eolienne, with toque to match trimmed with large white ostrich feather; sealskin coat and sables Among the guests invited to the reception were:—Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol the Earl and Countess Cadogan H H Prince Frederick Duleep Singh Lord and Lady Braybrooke Lucy Lady Braybrooke the Hon Alice Neville Sir Henry and Lady Bunbury, Sir Patrick and Lady Blake Sir Arthur and Lady Favor Sir Walter and Lady Lawrence &c

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SPARTIATE.

H. M. S. Spartiate, under the Command of Captain Creswell J. Eyres, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth which port she left on the 9th January and called at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Perimen "route." She is on her way to the Far East and will remain in port during the visit of His Highness the Amir to this city. She will sail for Colombo on the 16th instant. The "Spartiate" is a first class protected cruiser having a displacement of 11,000 tons and engines working to an indicated horse power of 18,000 giving a speed of 20-75 knots. The vessel which is a sistership to the "Amphitrite," "Argonant," and "Ariadne," was laid down at Pembroke on 1st May 1897 and launched in October 1898. She is in commissioned for about eight years now. She is built of steel and provided with two screws and has four funnels, and two signal masts. Her dimensions are: length 435 feet, (over all 462 feet 6 inches) beam 69 feet; meandraught 25 feet 3 inches. The vessel has bunkers capable of holding 2,000 tons of coal. She is provided with two sets of four cylinder inverted triple expansion engines and Beville boilers, having a heating surface of over 47,000 square feet. She has steel deck, 2·5 to 4 inch casemates for 6 in guns (12) 6 in. Harveyea; Gun Shields (4) 4½ in. Conning tower 12 inch. The armament of the "Spartiate" consists of 16-6 in Q (45 cal) of which 2 in shield on forecastle 2 in. shields on poop 12 in, casemates on broadsides 4·6 in upper deck casemates. 12-12 per a 2-12 per boat or field, 3-3 per a 2·45 in maxims. She possesses 14 boats 3 steam launches, 3 torpedo tubes, two submerged on broadside one aft above water. Torpedoes 7-18 in and 5-14 in. The total weight of the vessel with armour is 6,975 tons and carries a complement of 677 officers and men. There are now six warships in harbour which will be present during the forthcoming visit of the Amir, which should afford him considerable satisfaction when he visits one of the ships,

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex.

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this pure and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without festering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups' like it—why Zam-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as will as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her—or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box alway', handy for the accidents that "will happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

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That Tired Feeling

Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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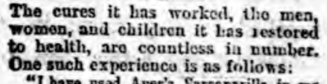

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
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With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Clean White Teeth mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.

Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Contested Chamber matters.

Petition for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Connaught Mills Co Ltd and reduced.
Payne and Co The Connaught Mills Co Ltd and reduced Petitioners.

For Dismissal.

324-06—Malvi H M and R, Mohunlal Laherchand and others vs The Bombay United S and W Co Ltd Madhavji K and G

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Testamentary Suits

455-05—Ardesir H D and Co—Goolbai widow and others vs Veerbai widow Manakbhai J and H

12-06—Chitnis and M—Morob Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

508-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dewji—Mirza and M

680-06—Dharamsi and Co Rattonbai widow vs Balchand Dongersey—Dophtary F and D

786-06—Payne and Co—Allana Munji and Co a firm vs Shridhar Gopinath—Malvi H M and R

371-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Oosman Metha vs Dharamdas Jiwabhai and others—Ardesir H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Laiyabhanabai—Bickell M and B

517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasoodeoji vs Hussanali Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co

484-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard B Done—Mehta S and L

393-05—Smetham Hand S—Balkrisondas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M R and B

641-05—Khunderao S and L—Kalli as Callianji vs Kallidas Ramji—Captain and V

786-05—Mirza and M Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mohamed and another vs Zohrabibi widow—Mehta and J

640-06—Dharamsi and Co—Meghji Purshotam vs Gowli Ramji Boosin Hiralal and P.

453-06—Manekhlal J and H Mankoobai alias Gangabai widow vs Mukoond Janardhan and others Captain and V.

NOTE

The Name

THE NEW ....
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WOOLLEN MILLS
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The only manufacturers
of Pure Wool Goods
in the Punjab.

NOTE

The Address

DHARIWAL ....
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Before you order your clothes for the coming season you should send for our Samples no matter whether you are going Home or to the Hills or are compelled to stay down in the heat there is nothing better than Pure Wool as a covering, and no other material passes off excessive perspiration in such a comfortable manner. Send for Samples to the Manager, Dept. 4.

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WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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you should pay us a visit. For the evening season we are turning out the most modish evening gowns in exclusive designs something really distinguished and not likely to be duplicated at every turn.

EVENING GOWNS

in Lace, Crepe-de-chine, Taffetta, and a variety of Silks and Satins, all bear the note of taste, distinction and refinement which makes the art of the Costumier. Ladies will find our service at once of the highest class and the most reasonable in cost.

MESDAMES CLARENCE,
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A palace is a " Palace " when it is painted and decorated in an ARTISTIC manner—Give us your order in time, and our Artistic Fresco Painter or Manager will wait on you personally and do all the needful to your satisfaction.

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FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND
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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
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Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
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ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.

On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.

On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

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THE SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
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Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure ?

S. ROSE & CO.,
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for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.

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At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
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A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes. Embroidery and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in stock.

Prices defying Competition.
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NOTICE.

OWING to the POSTPONEMENT of His Majesty The AMIR'S arrival in Bombay, the BANQUET and RECEPTION which were to have been held on the 11th February, 1907, at Government House, will now take place at the same hour on TUESDAY, the 12th idem.

F. LEE,
Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House,
Bombay, 6th February, 1907.

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BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE'
SCOTCH WHISKY
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The JOST FAN has come to stay; nearly 2,000 already sold because they are simple, reliable, portable, durable, and only cost ONE ANNA to work for 24 hours.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor between 12th and 19th instant.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1907.

THE TRUE FUNCTION OF UNIVERSITIES.

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IN his Rectorial address delivered last month before the students of Edinburgh University the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane strikes a note which will arouse the approbation of thinking men throughout the Empire. The present Secretary of State for War is a man who has thought deeply and to good purpose on the functions of the State and its relations to the individual. His philosophic cast of mind, combined with a talent for organisation and practical statesmanship, have enabled him to speak with authority on the aims and duties of the State, particularly the modern State, and the true relationship of the universities to the state. As Mr. Haldane has a crisp and nervous style, and a talent for apt illustration, "The Dedicated Life," as the address in called, should appeal in its printed form to all who have not had the privilege of hearing the original. Before deciding how the universities can be of help to the State it is necessary to know what is the *rasion d'etre* of the State and to determine upon the purpose of its existence. The State exists, for the protection and betterment of the nation and all its members must strive after the development of the State. "No such development can be genuine unless it stands for progress in the realisation of some great purpose." "The foundation of purpose in the State, if the national life is to grow permanently and not diminish, must be ethical."

The more civilisation advances the plainer it becomes that it is not brute force but moral power that commands predominance in the world. Accordingly the present system of overgrown armaments tends to become an anachronism, and, as the author adds, the increased effectiveness in the means of destruction, together with the increased cost, must eventually tend to the abolition of the system. This, however, is by the way and has not much relation to the main argument. Nations, then, depend for predominance on moral power and not on brute force.

This moral power consists of individuality, a high moral and intellectual equipment, such as made Greece and Rome world-powers, and such as has brought Germany and Japan to the front during the last half-century. "Without this equipment no nation can to-day remain a world-power." A nation must accordingly concentrate its energies on its moral and intellectual development, and as it requires leaders to be the instruments of their development it must apply itself to providing the schools where alone leaders can be adequately trained. The universities are the natural purveyors of that highly trained talent which enables men to lead as organisers and specialists in the ever-growing complexities of modern life. For from culture springs penetrating insight and "such a power generally carries in its train the gift of organisation, which is one of the foundations of national strength." Then follows a masterly analysis of the power of organistion, which is shown to consist in the ability to fashion a comprehensive plan followed by the ability to put it into operation. In organisation on a great scale the two functions are necessarilly performed by separate individuals, but the thinker and the man of action must work in close conjunction. The best example of such a successful combination is to be seen in the great liberation movement which stimulated Germany to cast off the yoke of Napoleon a hundred years ago. A galaxy of profound thinkers—Goethe, Schiller, Fichte, evolved theories of a comprehensive statesmanship founded on a new conception of the State which men of action such as Stein and Scharnhorst proceeded to carry into execution. These giant thinkers exercised upon their country the formative influence which stimulated Germany to a new and greater life. Selfish ends yielded to an idea of the general good and the life of the State was felt to be as real and great as the life of the individual. The new spirit was applied by the subordinate leaders—the men of action—to every department of the national life, and as the result we have the wondrously efficient and highly organised military and educational system which enabled Prussia to grow from weakness to strength and so to become the head of a new and more potent German Empire. Above all the new ideas dominated the universities and the universities produced a constant stream of zealous disciples bent on the service of the State.

The universities were then the natural agencies, chosen by the men of genius, to teach the nation self-organisation. Germany may to-day complain that she is over-organised, but the conscious and deliberate striving after efficiency, through organisation, has achieved for her the proud position she holds among the nations today. It is chiefly from her that England has learnt the value of organisation and the part the universities should play in it. But to play this part effectually the universities must be animated by high ideals and by a just sense of their national duties. This, however, says Mr. Haldane, involves nothing more than the performance of their natural functions, viz. the inculcation of learning for learning's sake, the encouragement of a high level of effort, stern concentration and absolute self-effacement on the part of the individual. A university, in sound health, if its social and intellectual surroundings be fitting, cannot fail to encourage such a spirit of dedication, for idealism flourishes at the time of budding manhood and idealism is the most potent of motives to pursue a high calling regardless of sacrifices. But to instil the spirit of renunciation, which can be so valuable in after life for the service of the State, is not the only service which a truly constituted university should render. It does not merely provide the spirit but the actual learning which shall be available for the service of the State and the salvation of humanity, Needless to expatiate upon the advantages of learning to one who "has drunk deep of the Pierian spring." Above all it teaches intellectual humility and begets insight, for want of which most well-laid plans are wrecked. A university training stimulates and fashions talent, and redeems from the danger of contracted views. "The wider outlook, the deeper sympathy, the keener insight, which this kind of culture gives, do not paralyse. They save him who has won them from numerous pitfalls." "Thus the University becomes a potent instrument for good to the community, the strength of which is measured by the capacity of the individuals who compose it. The university is the handmaid of the state, of which it is the microcosm—a community in which there are also rulers and ruled, and in which the corporate life is a moulding influence." And the practical deduction of these high thoughts is that, in our opinion, all universities ought, as far as possible, to mould their life on that obtaining at Oxford and Cambridge, whose corporate existence is a reality and not a name. It is only by following such a plan that a university can truly fulfil its double function, as a place of research and a place of training. It is then a matter for satisfaction that strenuous efforts are being made to render the control of the Indian Universities over their constituent colleges something more than nominal and to increase the corporate effectiveness of these colleges by the encouragement of residence and the multiplication of social organisations. This country has sad need of dedicated spirits, and the land cries out for men of high moral and intellectual power who will solve current problems and help to develop the country in the light of reason and common sense, who will combat the prevalent popular errors and reform with the insight and self-restraint the many abuses in the social state under which India is still growing. Such men the Indian Universities, particularly that of Bombay, have already produced, and it is to be hoped that the future will be even more prolific than the past.

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THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE. MR. GEORGE WILSON, C.B., Deputy Commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate read an account of the progress of that territory before the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, some days ago. In it he conveyed a clear impression of the beneficent influence which sixteen years of civilising work under British protective dominance has had upon barbarous countries, concurrently with a proper regard being given to Imperial economic considerations. For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five provinces, in some of which native rule is acknowledged, the remainder being under direct Government control, due to an absence of local cohesive Government systems. Before British Administration was introduced a powerful native kingdom had, in the hands of an incapable King, been allowed by factional troubles to be much dislocated and altogether disorganised. Since British influence made itself felt the territory has become greatly more accessible through the construction of railway and the floating of steamers on the great lakes. There is every convenience for the tourist, and the traveller and hotel accommodation wherever it is wanted. Entebbe boasts a substantial pier, good serviceable brick buildings, official, commercial and residential, all now having passed the thatched roof stage and entered that of painted iron and tiles. Roads are made beautiful by avenues of stately trees, and the growing number of offices and shops mark the steady advance of trade. The same air of improving prosperity is observable at Mengo and Kampala. They have hospitals and schools and public offices and the people are so far civilised that not one of the thousand who traverse the streets are found bearing arms. On the subject of the Uganda Railway, to which Mr. Winston Churchill, is reported this morning to have made reference, Mr. Wilson tells us that the produce exported along the line, during the last financial year, reached a value of £107,000, a result already exceeded in the nine months of the current financial year. The imports progress at the same rate and the trade of the Protectorate must at the present day represent a sum of over three hundred thousand sterling. Last year the revenue rose from £59,000 to £75,000 and that without counting the import customs to the extent of from ten to fifteen thousand pounds, which, owing to the inland situation of the Protectorate is collected at the seaport Mombasa. Though the comparison of an actual gross revenue of about £90,000 against an expenditure of double that amount may not seem to offer much scope for congratulation, says Mr. Wilson, it is still encouraging to know that the era of progress is so far forward in a country where there was nothing to start from, apart from what could be gained from trade in ivory, a trade now almost defunct. We can well assume that since the completion of the railway, revenue figures are making real leaps by many thousands of pounds per year, very few years will elapse before the Protectorate can become self-supporting, enjoying at the same time all the gratification to be derived from a progress made, in respect to native interests, in studied conformity with humanity's best laws. This onward movement is not restricted as of old to Uganda alone—Usoga is forward, almost on a level with its leader—Unyoro and Toro are coming on with substantial help, and Ankole following a little behind. The Nile Province alone is backward of those under administration, which tardinesss to a great extent must be attributed to its secluded situation.

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB. THE report on the Administration of the Punjab in 1905-6 is so late in making its appearance that much that would have been of interest at the end of the period under review has ceased to have any importance. For example, while the Kangra Valley Earthquake will find a permanent place in Indian annals, the trite comments passed upon it suggest that they have been written by someone who has had to refer to old reports rather than to personal knowledge. Similarly the Royal Tour is dismissed with the words "Festvities were held in Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore in connection with the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Province, and all the Principal Chiefs, who were not unavoidably absent, had the honour of presentation to His Royal Highness." Considering the importance of the occasion some particulars useful as official record might well have been included. Having remembered the adverse crop conditions of 1905 it is not difficult to understand why Rajputana and Central India absorbed a large part of the wheat trade and checked the Karachi traffic. The export of wheat fell by 11½ million maunds while that of other grains rose only by two million. Altogether the exports from the Province decreased by close on eight million maunds, but owing to the high prices for food stuffs their value only fell by 29 lakhs while the value of imports increased to the extraordinary extent of 466½ lakhs. Dealing with the trans-frontier trade the report notices a matter which has since been taken definitely in hand. "The great bulk of trans-frontier trade" it says "is with Kashmir which shews a considerable increase both in imports and exports. The trade with Afghanistan, encouraged by the liberal policy of the Amir, continues to increase; that with Ladakh and with Chinese Tibet has decreased. As regards Ladakh it appears that the British trade in piece-goods is being rapidly killed by Russian competition and the extension of Russian railways and that the war so far from weakening Russian trade in Central India (? Asia) has diverted thither a great deal of merchandise which would normally have gone to the Far East." The cotton industry continues to make progress, though the attack of boll worm did great damage in the year and rendered necessary large remissions of land revenue. Cotton Mills, however, take up one-third of the paid-up capital of joint stock companies in the Province which amounts to 106 lakhs while nine lakhs have been invested in trading companies "which unfortunately contain many bogus and fraudulent Associations." The most important work in the Punjab at present and for many years must be irrigation, and the fact that a start was made with the construction of the Upper Jhelum and Upper Chenab projects, coupled with the progress made on the extension of the Lower, Chenab, Bari Doab and other smaller canals, shows that the year was administratively a fruitful one.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE C. P. ALTHOUGH Agricultural progress in the Central Province during 1905-06 was not altogether satisfactory, says the official comment, the Director points out that the administration of the Department was conducted under considerable difficulties. The effect has probably been detrimental to several large schemes under organisation during the year for continuity in organisations is always essential and in this case the post of Directorship was held by several gentlemen for short periods. Regret is expressed that no arrangements were made to establish a tasar moth nursery. The fostering of sericulture is regarded as important and it has now been definitely decided to establish a nursery which will, from time to time, be replenished by wild cocoons, collected through the agency of the Forest Department, so as to avoid the degeneration to which the worm is subject under culture. It has been recognized that the chief reason for the decline in the production of silk fabrics is to be found in the decreased supply of the raw material resulting from the felling of malguzari and zamindari forests and the stricter enforcement of the regulations for the protection of government forests. If Government could provide and maintain a sufficient stock of cocoons to be used as seed, there would be nothing to stand in the way of a very considerable development in the industry, since at present the demand is always in excess of the supply. The scheme is one of great interest, and if successful would have most important results. The selection of a site for the nursery should be a matter of no great difficulty; there are, it is believed, several suitable places in the forests of Chanda which would be within easy access from some of the stations on the Gondia-Chanda Railway, and the Chief Commissioner has expressed his desire that some practical steps be taken in this direction without further delay. For the rest, the most interesting part of the report deals with attempts to improve the varieties of cotton and judging by somewhat negative evidence the attempt is slowly meeting with success.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Arcadia," with China Mails, may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. to-morrow Sunday.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Totemi Maru" left Singapore for Colombo on the 7th instant.

COLONEL Alcock Ims has been awarded the Barclay Memorial Medal by the Asiatic Society.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant.

A series of letters by Dr. Johnson, chiefly to Mrs. Thrale, realized £240 on Tuesday, and a letter by Marie Antoinette £96.

THERE will be a matinee at Harmston's Circus this afternoon, when the whole of the evening programme will be gone through.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Capri" which left Bombay on the 17th January arrived at Hong Kong on the 7th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 1st instant, left Suez at 1 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Peninsular" (Extra) left Suez at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant and is due in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 16th February.

A MESSAGE from Persia dated at 8-35 on Friday morning states: Troopship "Dongola" passed at 2-30 p.m. yesterday and asked to be reported; "all well."

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* writes:—"The Rubber market is quiet on larger receipts at Manaos (Brazil). The quotation for fine hard Para is 5*s.* 2¼*d.* The following are the leading planting prices :—Culloden, Ellakande, and Heatherly all at 5*s.* 8¾d."

THE Rangoon Municipality, like everyone else, is learning the lesson that benefits should never be too cheaply bestowed, and that the concession of to-day is the vested interest of to-morrow. The "dhobies" of Rangoon intend to go on strike. Their grievance is that the Municipality charges them too much for the use of Municipal wash-houses Hitherto "dhobies" have enjoyed the use of the new wash-houses free of rent, and the Municipality desires to recoup itself for the heavy expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs by the imposition of a moderate fee of Rs, 2 per head per month,

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MEN AND EVENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

HUMOUR ON THE STAGE,

BY
HENRY W. LUCY.
("*Toby, M. P.*" of "*Punch*")

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The House of Commons was perhaps the only thing in the world Lord Macaulay admitted he did not understand. Writing about it more than sixty years ago, he said: "The House of Commons is a place in which I would not promise success to any man. I have great doubt even about Jeffrey. It is the most peculiar audience in the world. I should say that a man's being a good writer, a good orator at the bar, a good mob orator, or a good orator in debating clubs, was rather a reason for expecting him to fail, than for expecting him to succeed in the House of Commons. A place where Walpole succeeded and addision failed; where Dundas succeeded and Burke failed; where Peel now succeeds, and where Mackintosh fails; where Erskine and Scarlett were dinner-bells; where Lawrence and Jekyll, the two wittiest men, or nearly so, of their time, were thought bores, is surely a very strange place."

A series of Reform Bills and much else has happened in the House of Commons since Macaulay took his seat in it as a member for Calne. But this description of a peculiarity among legislative assemblies, a unique characteristic, is as accurate to-day as it was when in February 1831, Macaulay wrote to his friend Whewell.

A JEST'S PROSPERITY.

This difficulty of access to the good-will of the House is the more remarkable since, paradoxical as it may appear, it is the most indulgent of audiences. It is even abjectly eager to be pleased. It will laugh heartily at the feeblest joke, whilst the up setting of a glass of water or an ink-pot by an impassioned or embarrassed orator, the inadvertent breach of order involved in a member passing between the vision of the Speaker and the gentleman addressing the Chair, is the signal for uproarious mirth or gravely affected indignation.

As for the man who echoes the sonorous utterances of his peroration by sitting down on his hat, he instantly becomes the prime favourite of the day, though he may find a dangerous rival in another member who, with sweeping gesture, brings his clenched fist down on the hat of an unsuspecting listener on the bench below.

Nowhere are Rosaline's words to Biron truer than in the House of Commons:

> "A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
> Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
> Of him that makes it."

Some members, offering the most commonplace observation, or interposing with the baldest question, are greeted with tribute of hilarious laughter, whilst others, making a really passable joke, are horribly conscious of having cast a gloom over the company.

By comparison with predecessors, the House of Commons elected in January 1906 is decidedly the least merry of any known to the present generation. One almost sufficient reason for this is the altered circumstances under which the Irish party now exists.

It was during the Parliament elected in 1874, which placed Disraeli in power, and incidentally saw the birth of the Home Rule Party, that fun at Westminister raged fast and furrious. Recalling some of the figures in the motley following of Mr. Butt, we find no parallel in the *personnel* of the House to-day.

THERE WAS MAJOR O'GORMAN,

for example, a personage who seems impossible in the present prosaic Parliament. The mere appearance of the Major was striking, lending indescribable comicality to the part he played. Considerably over six feet high, stout to boot, he was more like a mountain than a man. His fame was sung by a fellow member, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, in some lilting verses that went round the House in the Session of 1876:

> "Of all the M. Ps.
> That Parliament sees
> From session to session, I'll wager
> Neither Saxon nor Scot
> Can pretend that they've got
> A member to match the major.
> Our portly and ponderous major,
> Our mighty magnificent major.
> The councils of state
> Have no man of such weight.
> Of such girth as our bowld Irish major."

All sorts of stories were told about the Major. One was to the effect that the moment he emerged on Palace Yard, just before the House rose, there was a wild stampede of the four wheeled cabs. The hansoms were safe, for the major could not enter one. He could just manage to get into a four-wheeler. It was a serious undertaking to get him up the hill as far as the Hotel Metropole, where he sojourned. So cabby fled lest he should be called upon.

Among the legends lingering around his name was one setting forth how, on the door of his cab being one night opened by the hotel porter, the major was found standing upright, breathless The bottom of the vehicle had fallen through under his weight, and in order to save his life, he had to trot along at the same pace or rate of progress as the horse, fortunately not too rapid.

ANOTHER STORY

is quite true, as I can personally testify. When Doctor Kenealy, being returned to Parliament by the electors of Stoke, took an early opportunity of moving a vote of censure on the judges, he found a teller in Mr. Walley. On the House dividing it was found that four hundred and thirty-three men of all parties voted in the negative, Doctor Kenealy's proposition being supported by a single member. The minority was Major O'Gorman. Asked afterwards why he had gone against his own party, for once merged in the majority, the major mopping his massive brow, answered. "Bedad, it's a hot night, and I knew there would be more room in the 'Aye' lobby."

It would be difficult to quote from any of the major's speeches in hope that the passages would account to the cold-blooded reader for the uncontrollable mirth into which he threw the House whenever, under whatever circumstances, he addressed it I have seen Gladstone rolling about on his seat with laughter when the major was holding forth; Disraeli sitting opposite with the puckered-up face that in latter days served him as a smile.

It was only Ireland that, in a single Parliament, could contribute to the same assembly Mr. Joseph Gills Biggar and the major. In later years Mr. Biggar began to assume a grave statesmanlike air to abjure his imitation sealskin waistcoat and to regard the Speaker with deference. On his first appearance in the House he and the major were inseparable, allies drawn together by allurement of the common instinct of 'goin' agin the government."

A SIGNIFICANT WAISTCOAT.

Sometimes in the obstructive divisions, the Speaker permitted himself the joke of naming the major and Mr. Biggar as tellers. Mr. Biggar was a little humpbacked man, and to see him skipping up the House with the gigantic major rolling astern, like a line-of-battle ship in the Atlantic surf, was a delight that never palled on the appetite of the House.

Mr. Biggar's waistcoat was a prominent feature in a night's proceedings. Whips and ministers in charge of bills, anxious for the progress of business, carefully watched the attitude of the member for Cavan, when with the curious, outspread gesture of his hand, as if he were hailing a 'bus, he tried to catch the Speaker's eye.

If his coat were allowed to fall in ordinary fashion over the waistcoat, matters were moderately well. If it was thrown back and a wide expanse of yellow stuff visible, things were queer. The equivalent to hoisting the South Cone was found when Mr. Biggar addressed the house with his coat recklessly thrust back, a thumb in each armhole, exposing the whole breadth of the waistcoat.

It was after such a demonstration that on a historic occasion the twinkling eyes of Mr. Biggar happening to turn upon the Strangers' Gallery, and recognizing there the Prince of Wales, he remarked, "Mr. Speaker, sir, I spy strangers." Whereupon, in accordance with the rule then unrepealed, there was nothing for the Speaker to do but to order the galleries to be cleared, nothing for the Heir Apparent to the throne to do but more or less humbly walk out with the other strangers.

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AMONG THE WARLIS.

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I do not know whether I have spelled the name Warli correctly and I am quite certain that nine tenths of my readers have not the faintest idea what a Warli is. Well I will begin by saying that a Warli is not a kind of spook, indeed he is a very simple human being and you will find thousands of him, if you journey 100 miles north of Bombay on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I daresay you wil find him in many other places as well, but I speak of him as I known him in a jungly village 18 miles (Oh! such agonising miles) from the railway station, which is, as near as I can remember, 90 miles north of Bombay. I spent a Sunday among the Warlis at a village called Udwa just on the borders of the Portuguese territory of Damaun, and if my readers find an account of my Sunday as interesting as I found the day itself, I shall not have written in vain. Indeed, if I arouse a feeling of symphathy for these eminently good-tempered barbarians, I shall have done a very good act. But of this, more hereafter.

If you leave the town of Sanjan in the early morning by tonga it is possible that you may reach the village of Udwa by noon. I say it is possible, because although I succeeded in accomplishing the feat, I can well understand that others might fail. There are so many difficulties to contend with. There are the roads, the bullock carts, and the road where it is not a wood. First, of the road: Well it is new and made by the P. W. D. and supposed to be ballasted, at least a foot deep. It may be so ballasted but it is very much broken up and covered with thick white dust, of which we leave a cloudy trail behind as our two rats of ponies hurl us along at 8 or 9 miles an hour. Here I would stop and do homage to these ponies. No tikkha gharry in Bombay could live with them for 5 miles, and they went 40—and what a road! Its main features were dust, boulders, and logs of wood. We jolted over them all and presently we came to where the road was still only a dream. Then we galloped along cart ruts and down stony precipices, at fearful angles, emerging from it all, unscathed, at the village of Udwa at 11-30 a.m. But what a passage! One might as well have been put in a blanket and tossed up and down, "a la Tom Brown's schooldays." But if the road was rough, it was also intensely beautiful. It led us through forests of teak woods and a back ground of high heavily-wooded hills. Here and there we passed through glades of bamboos and it was like fairlyland. Those of my readers who know the Southern Mahratta Railway near Londa Junction will know what I mean. There can be few Collectorates in India with so beautiful a Division as this. It is full of lovely winding creeks and beautiful wooded hills, of fishing-boat-sails appearing suddenly from amid the crops, of sowcars, Parsis and Warlis. Only a few know of it, and yet it well repays knowing.

As I have said before, we reached Udwa about noon and the first necessity was obviously breakfast and a drink. While this was being procured we looked about us. The village is on the border of Damaum territory whither criminals and debtors flee. It is certainly somewhat strange to find ourselves suddenly face to face with the territory of the King of Portugal in the middle of the Thana collectorate, and somehow the thing is not half so impressive as it should be. I suppose it isn't worth our while buying, or perhaps Portuguese pride prevents them selling, this isolated slip of land, not much bigger than a taluka, but it somehow seems very incongruous. After breakfast in the open air with an open air appetite and thirst, and after transacting the business we had come for, which was the identification of certain survey and pot numbers, I made the acquaintance of my friends the Warlis. The Warlis were once the owners as well as the cultivators of the land, now they are the cultivators only, and it is not too much to say that in many cases they appear to have been deprived of their lands by swindling. Let me give a few instances that were related to me.

The first does not concern the acquisition of land, but of a buffalo. I ought to mention that the Warli is a thirsty soul and loves toddy, though only at certain times of the year. Now in the days I am speaking of Parsis were the great up-country liquor-shop-keepers. They still are, but they are also now large landowners and sowcars. Well there was a Warli once, who was very thirsty, but he did not like to drink much without something solid to counteract the effect. So he said to the Parsi liquor-shop-keeper—"Give me also something to eat." And the Parsi said the only thing in the way of solid he could give him was an egg, and he might have that and welcome. Two or three years passed and the Warli was once more drinking in the liquor shop, when the Parsi said—"Have you forgotton something?" "What?" says the Warli. "Do you not remember"? says the Parsi. "No" says the Warli. "Do you not remember that egg you eat here 3 years ago? You have never paid for it." "True" says the Warli, "I will pay you now." "Let us then make account" says the Parsi, And so they made account, or rather the Parsi made account, as follows:—"One egg, if hatched, would have produced one chicken; one chicken would have become one hen; many eggs would have become many chickens; many chickens would have become many hens and laid a multitude of eggs, and so on. "The result is 'that your owe me Rs. 100 for the loss of property I have sustained by allowing you to eat that egg." "Hundred rupees!" says the Warli, "I never heard of such a sum. I cannot pay it but you may have my goat." "I do not want your goat" says the Parsi. "Then you will take my cow" says the Warli. "I want neither your goat nor your cow, but you have a buffalo. I will take that and let you off the rest of the debt and not enforce the law against you" says the Parsi. "Take it" says the Warli, delighted to escape the awful debt of Rs. 100, and fearful of the law. Warlis think law is a fearful and awful thing. It is their bogey, and where its shadow is held over them by unscrupulous persons, they will give up lands, live-stock, everything to be free from it. Indeed they are only children, happy and simple, and their rights and wrongs should not be dealt with by law, but by those who know the people they have to deal with. Twixt the Warlis and the High Court there is a difference in time of many hundred years.

I have told you of how the Warlis lose their buffaloes—let me now give an instance of how they are deprived of their lands. There were two large Sowcars who said to each other:—"We must have more land." I will call them Pestonjee and Darashaw though these are not their names. They were very great friends. Says Pestonjee, "my brother, it is absurd that all these lands should be owned by ignorant Warlis." "You are right," replies Darashaw, "but how are we to obtain them?" "I have a plan" says Pestonjee. "Let me hear it." says Darashaw. "We must quarrel" says Pestonjee. "Quarrel!" says Darashaw, "why, we are as brothers." "It matters not, we must quarrel," says Pestonjee. "Thou must revile and curse me and I will revile and curse thee. Then thou shalt smite me in the bazaar, and I will throw my turban on the ground and swear a great oath never to wear turban again till I am revenged upon thee." "Art thou mad, my brother?" queries Darashaw. "Dost thou not see it is all make believe? But when everyone knows that we are enemies, thou shalt file suits against the Warlis. Then I will go to them and say, 'This accused Darashaw will deprive you of your lands. He is great and strong and he has the Government officials in his pocket. You cannot hope to fight him. But I, Pestonjee, who hate him, will fight for you. Only you must give me sale-deeds of your lands, so that I may have the right to appear in Court against him. It is a mere formality. You will enjoy all the benefits and pay all the assessment, but you will have me as protector.' Then the Warlis will give me sale-deeds, and in a few years when it is forgotton, we shall divide their lands. Is it not good Darashaw"? "Very good, indeed" says Darashaw. And so Pestonjee and Darashaw quarrelled, reviled each other publicly, Darashaw struck Pestonji in the bazaar, and Pestonjee cast his turban on the ground and swore to be avenged. Then Darashaw filed bogus suits against the Warlis, and Pestonjee became their protector and got their sale deeds. As the time of limitation drew near, Pestonjee had a public reconciliation with Darashaw and embraced him in the bazaar. Pestonji then filed suits on his sale-deeds. The Warlis were too poor and stupid to defend them, and besides, so much time had elapsed that evidence was difficult to obtain. Consequently Pestonjee became owner of the lands which he divided privately with Darashaw. In such a way the unfortunate Warlis are deprived of their lands. I know of one Warli who sold his lands for Rs. 22-4. His vendee sold them for Rs. 3,000, and his vendee again sold them for Rs. 12,000. In another article I propose to give a further account of what I saw among the Warlis. I ought to add that none of my remarks have any reference to the Parsi landlord of Udwa, who seems to be a very upright and considerate man.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

COPPER-MINE HANDS MUTINY.

Murder, Pillage and Arson.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent telegraphs that a mutiny at the Aihio Copper Mine has occurred at the instigation of the Socialists. The rioters killed the Chief Engineer and plundered a store house containing intoxicants. They afterwards set fire to the building and fifteen of the rioters perished in the flames while intoxicated. Troops and police have been despatched to the scene, and many arrests have been made.

INCOME-TAX IN FRANCE.

New Bill Passed.

TREATMENT OF FOREIGN SECURITIES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

A despatch from Paris states that the Cabinet has unanimously agreed to an Income-Tax Bill, which applies to all incomes, besides providing a graduated tax on incomes above five thousand francs.

The Bill provides that foreign securities be admitted into the French market on payment of two per cent. on the nominal value of the tax and five per cent. on dividends.

THE SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Over a Hundred Deaths.

GLASGOW THE HEAVIEST SUFFERER.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The total number of deaths due to spotted fever in the United Kingdom is 102, including 59 deaths that have occurred in Glasgow.

THE JANUARY TRADE RETURNS.

Imports Again Increasing.

LARGE SURPLUS OVER EXPORTS.

INCREASE OF IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The January imports amount to £60,540,508, showing an increase of £7,066,175. The exports were £35,070,607 showing an increase of £4,295,796

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The feature of the revenue returns is the increase of imported raw materials, particularly of cotton, which has increased by £2,783,991. Wool has increased by £1,048,566.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

Sudden Collapse from Heart Failure.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Goschen's death was due to heart failure, and was most unexpected.

THE THAW CASE.

Pathetic Scenes in Court.

MRS. THAW GIVES EVIDENCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The most pathetic scenes during the trial of the Thaw case occurred in Court yesterday. The prisoner's wife was called upon to give evidence and told a terrible story of her betrayal by Mr. Stanford White. The prisoner, his wife, and nearly all the court, wept. The evidence has changed the aspect of the case, as showing a strong motive for the crime.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Kaiser Thanks Saxony.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Kaiser has sent a telegram to the King of Saxony expressing his lively satisfaction at the results of the elections. He is specially thankful that the people of Saxony have displayed a healthy and patriotic sentiment.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA.

Governor of Pensa Assassinated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Alexandrowski, the Governor of Pensa, and Commissioner of the Red Cross Society for services rendered during the Japanese war, has been assassinated whilst leaving the theatre. He was shot, and severely wounded, and died in hospital.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

Mummy of a Famous Egyptian Queen.

LONDON, FEBRUARY. 8.

The *Times* announces that the Egyptologist, Theodore Davis, has discovered at Thebes the tomb of the mummy of the Queen Teie, the most famous of the Egyptian Queens. The mummy was wrapped from head to foot in sheets of gold, and the coffin was a miracle of the jeweller's work. The head was encircled with the Imperial Crown of the queens of ancient Egypt. The tomb contains likewise beautful alabaster portraits of the Queen, and other objects of the greatest interest.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INTERVIEWED.

"Wicked War Talk."

NEW TREATY POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

President Roosevelt has been interviewed on the subject of the United States' relations with Japan. He says that the reports of his speech to the Californian Congressmen are unfounded. (This refers to Reuter's message dated 2nd instant.)

He never suggested that Japan had presented an ultimatum or that there was a danger of war. He vigorously deprecates as mischievous and wicked the war talk in the press. It is, he says, utterly unjustified by the facts of the case.

It is stated in Washington that a new treaty with Japan may possibly be presented to the Senate in March.

DUMA ELECTIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The primary elections have been proceeding for the past fortnight throughout Russia. Anything like correct classification is impossible. The Government and the Liberals alike maintain that they have secured the majority.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Increase in the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

Plague deaths during the week, ending February 2nd, were about one thousand more numerous than they were during the preceding week, the numbers having been 15,559 and 16,601 respectively. The principal increase occurred in the United Provinces where the deaths rose from 4,432, in the week ending January 26th to 5,409 during the week under review. The deaths in the other principal provinces were as follows:—Bombay Presidency 2,206; Madras 27; Bengal 1,366; Punjab 5,362; Burma 509; Central Provinces 1,279; Central India 241; and Rajputana 42.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

General and Mrs. Gray at Kasauli for Treatment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY.8

Brigadier General and Mrs. Gray of Jhelum have had to proceed to Kasauli for treatment at the Pasteur Institute there owing to the latter having been bitten on her hand by a setter dog of their own which showed signs of rabies, and the former having been licked by the same dog.

PROPOSED EAST INDIAN COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

Opinion in its Favour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

The Committees of various Indian Chambers of Commerce are generally in favour of the proposal, which has been referred to them by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, for the formation of an East Indian Committee in London subject, of course, to discussion as to its constitution, rules and regulations. The matter will be dealt with further by the new Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which will come into office after the annual meeting to be held on the 27th instant.

INDIANS IN NEW CALEDONIA.

No Relief from the Colonial Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India the fact that there is no prospect of employment for Indian labourers in New Caledonia and that in the event of their destitution there is no likelihood of their being afforded relief by the Colonial Government.

The Governor-General-in-Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation generally known, particularly in places from which emigration to New Caledonia is believed to be most common, and also to warn intending emigrants at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to that Colony.

DARING DACOITY IN RANGOON.

Arrest of one of the Thieves.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 7.

Nine Chinamen went to the house of Ah Wun Shoke, in Taike Maung Khine Street, and wanted to buy three bags of rice. The rice was weighed and one of the men asked Wun Sheke to give them a receipt. As the old man was going to fetch some paper one of the Chinamen seized him by the pigtail, threw him on his back on the floor and clutched him by the throat and rubbed pepper in his eyes. This man also held a dah over Wun Sheke in a threatening manner, and, thinking his assailant was going to cut him, the old man caught hold of the blade in his left hand, getting the palm badly cut. His daughter raised an alarm and a crowd collected. The nine Chinamen left by the back door leading into the drainage space after hitting one of Wun Shoke's little grandsons on the forehead and inflicting a slight contused wound. The gang dispersed but three of them were seen and pursued by two of the neighbours, the front door having been opened by the inmates to let them in. Two of the fugitives got away by bolting through a pawnshop. but one man was run down and captured, but not before he had slashed one of his pursuers, Maung Thatay, twice over the right cheek with a dah, one wound extending from the corner of the mouth, in a line with the lower jaw, and one just in front of the right ear, perpendicular to the first wound. These cuts are nearly through the flesh of the cheek. The fugitive was captured by Sub-Inspector Maung Bah Chu and taken to the street guard. He had thrown off his jacket in his flight and a packet of pepper was found in the pocket. Four suspected men were paraded, with four other men, for identification. The old man picked out two of the men at once and said that he thought that two others also belonged to the gang. His daughter picked out these two and also a third not selected by the old man. The man, who was arrested, gave his name as Ah Chan, but the complainant says that his real name is Ah Wong and that he knew him.

THE AMIR AT CALCUTTA.

CONVIVIAL DINNER AT THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

His Highness the Amir dined last night with Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser at Belvedere. The Amir was accompanied by Sir Henry McMahon, Mr. Dobbs and several of his Sirdars, the party numbering forty. After dinner, His Highness who has a pleasantly modulated and musical voice, and showed himself possessed of some musical ability, went to the piano where, accompanying himself he sang a couple of Persian "Ghazals. His Highness was in high good humour and enjoyed the entertainment as much as anybody else, singing later in the evening some other songs without accompaniment. Four of the gentlemen present danced a Scotch reel, much to the delight of the Amir who applauded heartily.

A MEETING WITH CO-RELIGIONISTS.

The Mahomedans of Calcutta had been greatly disappointed at the Amir's not attending prayers at the Zakariah mosque last Friday, and at not having seen more of His Highness in general. A couple of days back His Highness expressed a desire to meet some representative Mahomedans at Hastings House, and two of the leaders of the community, Nawab Amir Hussam and Mr. Abdul Rahaman issued a circular inviting fifty leading gentlemen to meet His Highness at his residence to-day. This morning, however the Amir, with his usual suddenness changed his mind and plans, deciding to attend noon prayers at the Zakariah mosque and meet the leaders of the community there. There-after followed a hurry of preparation and notification for the Police. The Commissioner of Police notified the Moslem Representative Committee of the change in the Amirs plan's, but some who had not heard in time had to turn back and return to the city from Hastings House. The news of the Amir's intention of attending the mosque spread rapidly, and by one o'clock the road leading to the mosque, along which the Amir was to pass was packed. The Police, however, had made excellent arrangements and had sent strong contingents of European and Native constables to Chitpore, so that the crowd which was very well behaved, was kept well in hand, though the narrowness of the roads, and the pavements in particular made the task no easy one, either for the Police or the sightseers. The court-yard, doorways and roof of the mosque were packed, as well as the interior, but the Committee succeeded with the help of the Police and of the Amir's body guard in reserving a certain open space for his Highness to pray in. There was a procession of carriages for half an hour bringing the Amir's body-guard and suite to the mosque. The body-guard who were clad in green tunics with black facings and who wore their cartridge belts but carried no rifles, formed up at the entrance. Then in landaus, furnished by the Government House. Stables, came the Amir's Secretaries and aide-de-camp clad in black uniforms rich with braiding and a glitter with gold lace. These waited the arrival of their King in the mosque steps. Soon a cheer far away down the road swelling into a roar as it rolled nearer heralded the coming of the Amir in his great motor car. As he passed between the living hedges, every hand was raised in salaams which the Amir returned, his hand being in constant salute. At twenty minutes to two the carriage drew up at the entrance and the Reception Committee and Trustees of the mosque went forward to welcome the Amir. His Highness himself conducted prayer, intoningly, in a strong clear voice, and the responses, swelling and rolling like the deep notes of an organ from twice ten thousand throats, made most impressive music. The Amir drove away after having had a short conversation with the representatives gathered there to welcome him and then the great crowd melted slowly away.

CLOSING EVENTS.

In the evening the Amir attended the final match in the Football Tournament and to-night he attends the State Ball at Government House. To-morrow he will wait, and witness the races instead of leaving in the morning as previously arranged and will start from Howrah for Bombay at 10-38, his suite leaving by an earlier train. The specials run straight through to Bombay, where the Amir arrives at 7-20 on Tuesday morning.

The following letters was received from the Secretary to the Bombay Government, Political Department by Sir Harkissandas Narottamdas, Kt., Chairman of the Public meeting of the Hindu Community of Bombay:—

In reply to your letter dated the 2nd instant I am directed to inform you that as his time in Bombay will be fully occupied, His Majesty the Amir has asked to be excused receiving any addresses in the Bombay Presidency.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S NEW TITLE.

Entertainment in His Honour at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 8.

An entertainment, on a grand scale, was given to-day in the exhibition building of the Lal Bagh by the citizens of Bangalore City and C. and M. Station to congratulate H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore in the honour of the G.C.S.I. recently bestowed on him. The function was very successful. The route from the Palace to the Lal Bagh was gaily decorated with flags the road being lined throughout by the Mysore troops. The Maharajah arrived in State and was received at the gate of the Lal Bagh by the members of the Reception Committee and conducted in procession to the Exhibition building were another reception took place, the Maharaja being conducted to a seat under a gorgeous canopy. All Bangalore including the majority of English residents were present and the building was gaily decorated, and brilliantly lit, with a special installation of electric lights. On the Maharaja being seated the members of the Reception Committee were presented. The Maharajah was then presented with an address, on parchment enclosed in a magnificent silver casket with an appropriate design, with a bejewelled minature star of India in the centre. The address was read in English Canarese the Tamil and Hindustani, after which the Maharajah in a short speech, expressed his gratification at the honour done him by the King-Emperor and thanked the Committee for their kindly wishes. The rest of the programme consisted of music by the 14th Hussar's Band, Native music &c. The Maharajah leaving amid the enthusiastic chers.

SHOOTING FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.

(FROMM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 8.

The result of the Shooting Competition for the Queen's Cup, open to British Regiments throughout India, has been just declared.

The Cup was presented by the late Queen and is annually fired for, both at home and abroad in India. It has been won four times out of five on the Baluchistan Volunteer Range at Quetta; by the Warwicks twice; by the Welsh Regiment once, and by the Wiltshires once.

The Warwicks won it twice in succession, and this year they are again the winners. The team of eight scored an aggregate of 249 at 200 yards, 254 at 500 and 339 at 600, or a total of 742 points at the three distances, making an average of 92·75.

The highest score at all the three distances were made among the team by Qr. Mr. Harwood 97 and Sergeant Major Hyde 97.

In the Poona Division All-India Rifle Meeting the few volunteers competing have done remarkably well, and to-day's results show that Corporal Fernandez of B. B. Volunteers was at the top of the list in the Volunteer Championship scores with an aggregate of 250 points. Sergeant Instructor Lockwood, Ditto, 248 points, second; and Sergeant Major Grindlay S. M. Vols. with 240 points, third.

ATTACK AGAINST SIND.

British Army's Strong Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 8.

Some interesting manoeuvres for the troops of the Karachi Brigade commenced to-day and will be carried on up to the 11th instant. The general idea is that Sind is at war with a powerful maritime Power; that the Karachi port is non-existent and that it is possible to bring large vessels right up to Ghizribunder; the invaders have vanquished the Sind Navy and brought a powerful Squadron up to Ghizribunder, under cover of the Squadron's heavy guns which prevent the Sind Army from approaching a position about two miles north-west of Ghizribunder which has been taken up. On the morning of the 8th instant it was found that, owing to a heavy gale the previous evening, the enemy's Squadron had put to sea, leaving a small force of infantry and guns in the position

The Karachi Garrison, consisting of one troop of the 35th Sind Horse, the 29th Bombay R. F. A., 1st S. W. Borderers, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, 105th Mahratta L. I., and one Battalion of the Sind Volunteers proceed to attack the position.

The position to be attacked has been entrenched with the idea of making a determined stand and with considerable time available, the attack will be generally a direct frontal attack, trenches being dug during the nights to cover the advance and firing commencing about 7-30 each morning. The final assault will be made on the morning of the 11th when a concentrated fire will burst from rifle and machine guns, covered by Artillery, a portion of which will have, during the previous three nights, moved into advanced positions at 2,000 yards' range.

RELIEF WORKS.

Seventy-Seven Thousand on Relief in Darbhanga.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

There are 84,240 persons on some form of relief in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal and the United Provinces. Of these over 77,000 are in Darbhanga.

The rain which has fallen over Northern Bengal and Bihar should do something to reduce these numbers.

THE I. M. S. DINNER.

Reception by Mrs. Murray.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

An Indian Medical Service Dinner was given in Lucknow on Saturday, followed by a reception by Mrs. Murray. The Hon'ble Colonel R. D. Murray, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, presided at the dinner at which about thirty-five members of the Service were present. The annual Civil Service Dinner came off at the Chutter Munzil last night. About eighty Civilians were present. The Band of the Somerset Light Infantry played during the evening.

TEA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

A cable from London dated February 6 states:—Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's London Tea Market report is as follows:—Public sales have comprised 39,000 packages. The auctions of the week have passed with a better tone all round and rates in many cases have shown a marked improvement. Common leaf has advanced ¼ to ½ per lb. Quotations for clean sweet liquoring Pekoe Souchongs is now 6¾ d. per lb. There is good demand for export. The average price of Indian Tea sold on Garden account this week is 7½d per lb. and of Assam Tea 8⅝ d. per lb.

ALLEGED HINDU SPY.

Sent to Kabul for Enquiry.

ARRESTED AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 8.

Information has been received from Kabul that a Hindu named Bawajit Singh was arrested in December last by the Governor of Kandahar on suspicion of being a spy. The man states that he is a mendicant and that he went to Kandahar with the object of collecting money from local Hindus, and that he has nothing to do with any foreign Government. He has, however, been sent under escort to Kabul where it is said Sirdar Inayatullah will examine him and inquire into the charge against him.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

General Scheme of Relief Drawn up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

The Executive Committee of the Arbuthnot Failure Relief Fund being now in a position to estimate the amount of money likely to be at its disposal, has drawn up a general scheme of relief. It is intended to ask the Governor to call a meeting of the General Committee soon after his return to Madras to consider the scheme. Hitherto the Executive Committee has devoted its attention to affording temporary relief to cases of actual want, the sum so disbursed amounting to about Rs. 7,500. The number of applications already received is between 500 and 600. The work of enquiring into each case is by no means light. If the proposed scheme receives the approval of the General Committee the final distribution of the funds will be practicable at an early date. The total amount subscribed is over Rs. 140,000.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Parry is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Darling is placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

His Majesty is pleased to appoint Mr. Fletcher, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Calcutta.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Robertson officiates as Secretary *vice* Mr Harvey.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Macgregor officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent so long as Major Murray is employed on Special Duty.

Captain Osborn, R. E., is granted leave for two years.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Colonel Mackenzie Kennedy is promoted to substantive Colonel.

VOLUNTEERS.

BURMA VALLEY LIGHT HORSE.—Major Brown-Constable, on retirement, is permitted to retain the rank and wear uniform.

MADRAS GUARDS.—Lieutenant Robinson resigns his Commission.

CALCUTTA RIFLES.—Mr. Mitchell is appointed 2nd-Lieutenant.

BENGAL NORTH-WEST RAILWAY.—Lieutenants Morrison and Murray resign their commissions.

SEQUEL TO THE BARRISAL AFFAIR.

Babu Surrendranath's Appeal.

A LONG ADJOURNMENT ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Woodroffe the rule came on for hearing which had been obtained by Mr. Rasul, Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee and others calling upon Messrs Emerson and Kemp of Barisal to show cause why the case should not be transferred to the High Court. In this case the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 10,500 damages for certain illegal acts. Mr. Upton for the defendants read an affidavit submitted by Messrs. Emerson and Kemp.

Mr. Chaudhuri, in supporting the rule, said the only difficulty he felt was on the question of the convenience of Mr. Emerson. With regard to other matters he could not understand why the Government officials were unwilling to allow this matter to be heard by the highest tribunal in the land.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said he transferred the case on condition that all expenses were paid by the plaintiffs and that the case be adjourned for 12 months and that then the Court should fix a date,

INDIAN FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Doubt as to its Actuarial Solvency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 8.

The *Pioneer* says that "in the articles and letters that have been published regarding the Family Pension Fund for the Indian Military Service one important point seems to have been overlooked. This relates to the last actuarial valuation of the Fund.

In the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd June 1901, a Despatch was published from Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State, accompanied by reports from two professional Actuaries, Messrs. Willis Browne and Stanley Day. These dealt with the fifth quinquennial valuation of the Fund which was founded in 1873, and the estimate of the position on the 31st of March 1898 was not an encouraging one. The surplus in hand was certainly over a million sterling, but the Fund, from an actuarial point of view, was not in a solvent state. Thus the assets on the date mentioned were put as £29,29,000, but the total liabilities were given as £37,62,000, leaving a future deficit of £8,33,000. These figures were arrived at by calculating the current and the future income and liabilities which would inevitably have to be met. The fund had then been in existence only twenty-five years, and consequently, the mortality among the members had not been large. Lord George Hamilton was so much alarmed by this estimate of the position that he withderw the temporary reduction of subscriptions and donations, which had been allowed in consequence of surpluses found in the earlier valuations, and ordered a reversion to the original scale of payments in all cases.

The Government of India, the *Pioneer* understands, are about to ask the Secretary of State for another quinquennial valuation of the Fund. This is certainly overdue, for it will relate to the five years ended on 31st March 1903. It may also be stated that arrangements have already been made for addressing questions to Mr. Morley in the House of Commons at an early date. If the Actuaries are of the same opinion now as in 1898, the *Pioneer* does not see that anything can be done to give relief to the subscribers. It may also be added that the Fund is entirely under the control of the India Office and matters relating to it are in the hands of the Secretary of State. Mr. Morley is likely to deal promptly with the subject when officially brought to his notice.

POONA DIVISIONAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 8.

The ordinary routine of the Poona Divisional Rifle Meeting was to-day invested with keen interest by the declarations in the Championship aggregates which were made up from 600 to 1,000 yards and back. The hero of these scores is Havildar Syed Kassim of the 3rd Sappers and Miners who has won the Divisional Gold Medal for the highest aggregate at the Meeting, whether in the British Army, the Volunteers or the Native Army; his aggregate score was 254 points. H heat Mitford of the 98th infantry who has scored the highest aggregate in the British Army namely 252 points, and he gets Rs. 40 and the P. R. A. Silver Medal, Corporal Fernandez of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers stands at the head of the list in the Volunteer Championship scores with 250 points and he takes the Silver Medal with Rs. 40. The Connaughts Rangers have the honour and glory of winning the Competition for for British N. C. O's trophy. The trophy is very handsome—a silver lamp valued at Rs. 200, presented by Messrs. Meakin and Co., the Brewers. The Royal Scots have won the Divisional Cup. It would be unfair to attempt comparisons between the shooting of Native Regiments, but 114th Maharattas, the 121st Pioneers, the 26th Cavalry, the 29th Lancers and the 73rd Carnatic Infantry have done exceedingly well; so also have the 3rd Sappers and Minners whose scores have been eminently creditable.

The Meeting closes to-morrow.

CALCUTTA PAPER CHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

The Paper Chase Meet this morning was very largely attended. The Viceroy, Lady Eileen Elliot, and Hon. Esmond Elliot motored out and went round the course with paper. Mr. Evers lead all the way, with Mrs. Lamond Walker and Mr. Ballantyne in close attendance. As they came to the last hurdle it was seen that the first dozen were all very much together, far more so than has been usual this season. The final order was as follows:—(1) Mr. Evers on Caiu; (2) Mrs. Lamond Walker on Detective; (3) Ballantyne on Fairy; (4) Mr. Robertson on Ryong; (5) Mr. F. Halladay on Ruddigore. These were followed by Mr. Pearson on Lady, Fox Captain Holden on Lord Harry, Mr. Muir on Warrior, Mr. Tanner, Captain Learmouth, Mr. Rodmore on Toast Rack, Mr. Antram on Myrene. Miss Lukis, Mrs. Stokes and Mr. Pauntley.

THE CIVIL MEDICAL BALL.

THE Ball given in the Town Hall last night was one which the past and present Civil Medical students of the Grant Medical College may well be complimented. Congratulations are due to Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the President, and the Committee of Management the latter consisting of such zealous workers as Dr. A. Britto, A. Freitas, W. Pais, Alban D'Souza, Messrs. M. Miranda, A. J. Noronha, and E. Mascarenhas, masters of ceremonies, with Messrs George D'Souza and D. J. D'Souza, joint Honorary Secretaries. The Committee also included Miss L Minezes, Miss P. Soares, Messrs A. F. D'Souza, P. Godinho, Hector Menezes, B. Dias, A. D'Costa P. D. Souza, Joseph D'Souza, etc., who all worked, with a will to give of satisfaction to the guests. The decorations the Hall were very effective. The massive columns were tastefully entwined with stripes of the College colours—black, green, red, and yellow; and the walls looked bright with clusters of cross banners, with small mirrors, with nice borders of evergreens, and mottoes such as "Welcome," "Civil Medical Ball," "Elabore, Dulcedo," artistically interwoven with gold and silver tassels. The organ platform was transformed into an elegant shamiana, decorated with silk tassels. In the front of the platform were arranged plants in flower and foliage, which were charmingly reflected in large mirrors placed in different positions in the Hall. A bronze statue, representing a Venetian page, holding a bunch of electric lights high over his head, was placed in the middle of the platform. The catering was entrusted to Mongini Brothers, who sustained the reputation of that firm. Dancing was kept up till an early hour this morning.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

Pretty Frocks and Kala Jagahs.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

One of the most enjoyable events of our all too short social season took place on Thursday night, when a large number of the elite of Bombay Society had the honour of being invited by His Excellency the Governor to a ball at Government House, Malabar Hill. Too many of us have got into the habit of voting such functions a "bore," following the lead of those blase people, whose sole remaining interest in life seems to be that of diminishing the zest of and pleasure of other more unsophisticated mortals. But luckily few of these gloomy folk were in evidence on Thursday night, so nothing but happy smiles and animated faces were to be seen, and cheery voices and gay bursts of laughter filled the air. Who but a misanthrope would not enjoy himself when no detail was wanting to contribute to the pleasure of the guests—a cheery host, a good floor, music which 'went' with an inspiriting swing and verve and the best of good partners galore! The spacious grounds, which lend themselves so well to such a purpose, were charmingly decorated with many-coloured lights, which outlined all the paths, while Chinese lanterns of every hue waved gracefully in the breeze from the highest tree-tops, making one wonder in a bewildered way how on earth they ever originally got there. Like Topsy, "I 'spects they grow'd"!

The scene in the ball-room was one of exceptional brightness and charm. The soft colours worn by the ladies contrasted well with the dark uniforms worn by most of the men, while gallant soldiers in scarlet added a vivid dash of colour to the everchanging kaleidoscopic effect, and any crudity of the colour scheme was softened and toned down the mellow light of hundreds of wax candles, reflected in the glittering chandeliers.

Outside, a spacious shamiana (profusely decorated with ferns and palms, among which played and danced a sparkling fountain), had been erected, and here covers were laid for the many guests who followed His Excellency into supper at the conclusion of the State Lancers, while the more enthusiastic patrons of the Terpsicorean art revelled in the empty ballroom, and snatched a hasty snack between the extras!

For the accommodation of those who enjoy a quiet chat in the cool evening breeze, chairs—in couples—had been placed in secluded spots among the grounds. I read the other day a condemnation of "Kala Jagahs" by a well-known Bombay clerical gentleman, who denounced them in unmeasured terms as "scandalous, evil inventions which do untold harm." Now no one can deplore more than I the growing tendency to 'fastness,' levity and frivolity of many of our society ladies, but on the other hand I cannot help seeing that much harm may be done by a wholesale, indiscriminate denunciation of things, in themselves quite innocent and irreproachable. I cannot help thinking that the clerical gentleman referred to has spoken too strongly when he says that young girls in society here are being defrauded by their parents of their due amount of protecting love, simply because those parents allow them to wander with their partners through lamp-lit paths in grounds such as those of Government House or of the Byculla Club, or sit resting for a few moments in the shadow of a tree, at the conclusion of a dance. If, as the reverend gentleman says, "Kala Jagahs" do not exist at home at well-regulated dances,—which, I submit, with all due respect, is a statement open to question—I venture to think it is because the exigencies of the climate at home keep us indoors, whereas, on the contrary, the exigencies of our Indian climate compel us to saunter out into the cool night air, to enjoy a restful interval, after the mazy whirlings of the dance.

But, to return. We were all pleased to see H. E. the Governor looking so well and happy on Thursday night, and enjoying himself like a school-boy, having evidently thrown off for a time the "carking cares of State." He seemed to be dancing with much animation, and I noticed that he, too, patronizes that springy style of waltzing to which his staff are addicted. To my mind waltzing should be the very poetry of motion, smooth, gliding, calm, restful, but *chacun a son gout*

Amongst those dancing was Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, looking queenly in a gown of rich blue velvet, with trimmings of rare old lace, and diamonds in her hair. Near her was standing that fine soldier, General Smith Dorrien, a welcome visitor, whose breast was covered with medals, and who, like many another of our generals, strikingly illustrates the homely proverb "Good goods are done up in smallbundles."!

Mrs. Batty was chaperoning her daughter-in-law, a vivacious brunette, whose vivid colouring was well thrown up by her frock of soft vieux rose crepe de Chine. I noticed that her modiste had successfully solved the problem of merging the Empire and the Princess models into one type. Empire gowns have evidently come to Bombay to stay. I saw several charming frocks of this style at the Byculla Ball, as well as at Government House. The wearers were mostly slender, young and pretty girls, but amongst the young matrons, who have adopted this fashion, I noticed Mrs. Lennox-Cunninghame, one of the large Poona contingent in town this week. Amongst other Poona folk, I noticed Miss Trevor, Mrs. Fanshawe, and Capt Gordon, General Richardson's sporting and popular A.D.C.

Mrs. Dimmock brought her pretty young daughter looking dainty as ever. She is an accomplished linguist, which probably stood her in good stead on Thursday night, as I noticed that the Vicomte de Wrem introduced to her several of the Russian officers, who are staying in town just now, though I was too far off to hear if they were able to talk English.

A great number of Officers from the "Highflier" and the other men-of-war at present in the Harbour, as well as many old friends from the "Canning," availed themselves of His Excellency's kind invitation, and seemed to enjoy themselves to the full. We were glad to see Colonel Kennedy late Agent to the Governor-General in Kathiawar, who is on the eve of his departure for home to enjoy a well-earned rest. Mrs Quin looking cheery as ever, was dancing steadily, as was also Mrs. Ferman who always seems to keep fit and in good spirits. We shall be sorry to lose the genial presence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBoulay, who, I hear, are probably going home in April on two years' leave. Mrs. Greenfield looked well in white and Mrs. Thomas wore a charming spangled gown of pale blue, with a pretty white wing among the coils of her soft fair hair. Another dainty gown of pink spangles was worn by a dark-eyed brunette, whose movements were unimpeded by her short untrained skirt. I was glad to notice that most of the officers present had removed their spurs at an early hour, so very few fair maidens were to be seen bewailing the fate of their pretty frocks in the dressing-room. I was sorry to hear of the gallant sapper, who broke his ankle, as rumour had it. Let us hope the injury is not so serious.

We were glad to see that Mrs. Howard is able to be about again after her tedious illness. Mrs. A. H. S. Aston, who looked well in white satin, brought with her Miss Fraser, also in white. Mrs. Bannerman of Parel, in blue brocade, was chaperoning her nieces, the Misses Crommelin-Brown, who have lately come out from Scotland for a few months' tour in India. Mrs. Ashton Street wore white satin. Mrs Edwardes was in blue, with flowers nestling in the masses of her raven-black hair. Miss Crommelin looked pretty and girlish in white; Miss Drummond wore blue; so did also Mrs. Owen-Dunn, while Mrs. Turner-Laing was charmingly gowned in soft blue silk. Mrs. Kent looked well in white; Mrs. Russell was present, but was not dancing, except in the State Lancers; Mrs. Chrystal, looking very pretty, wore a soft white gown, while Mrs. Crimmin wore blue. Amongst the men present were Mr. Fulton, whom we shall all be sorry to lose; Mr. Owen Dunn whose handsome features make him an attractive personality; Surgeon-General Greany from Poona; Mr. Barrow, Colonel Hazelgrove, Mr. Cameron and Mr. White, looking distinguished and wearing the order of the C. I. E. Our hearty congratulations to him on this well-earned distinction.

Dancing was kept up with unabated vigour till a late hour, and most of us found it hard to tear ourselves away, even when the strains of "God save the King" burst forth, warning us that it was time to start upon our homeward way.

AMONG the passenger who arrived in Bombay yesterday from England by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Egypt, were:—The Rt. Hon. Sir S. Crossley, and Brig. General Kitson.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE KINGSTON CONTRE-TEMPS.

Mr. Whiteley's Murder.

THE BHILS OF WESTERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

IT goes without saying that nothing except the unfortunate incident in Jamaica has been talked about this week. The first news created a great sensation and the publication of the letters told very much against Governor Swettenham whose head excited newspapers immediately demanded on a charger. As the facts became more clearly comprehended there was a slight revulsion of feeling, though even now it is difficult to find anyone who justifies the tone of Sir Alexander Swettenham's reply to Admiral Davis. The origin of the "regrettable occurrence" appears to have been the Governor's perfectly natural annoyance that his wishes in respect to the usual salute were disregarded or at any rate not complied with. He thought that the terrified natives, when they heard the booming of the American guns would imagine that there was another earthquake, and that the consequences might be serious. On this point the Admiral wrote to Sir A. Swettenham: "I beg you to accept my apology for the mistake in regard to the salute this afternoon. My orders were misunderstood and the disregard of your wishes was due to a mistake in the transmission of my order. I trust this apparent disregard of your wishes will be overlooked." Respecting this matter a naval officer of my acquaintance writes to me: "As a sailor man I can't understand how an Admiral's orders about not saluting came to be misunderstood. I have seen a salute stopped after the second gun. I do not understand, either, why an armed force was landed, if it really was. It is most unusual. We used to send firebrigades ashore in foreign countries, but armed men never, and precious few people would stand it. Professor E. S. Beesly would be considered by some people as a typical Little Englander, but in a letter to the *Times* he expresses the opinion that the action Sir A. Swettenham took was indefensible. "I think few Englishmen" says Prof. Beesly "can have heard without astonishment and annoyance that the Admiral, without leave asked, had landed marines to guard the American Consulate, as if Kingston was in China or Morocco. The Governor had all the police and troops that were necessary, and there appears to have been no disorder." In Canada there is a pretty general agreement that the American Admiral behaved, to say the least, tactlessly though in Kingston itself, according to the telegrams, local feeling seems to be decidedly against the Governor. I suppose that Sir A. Swettenham will have to suffer for not showing more restraint in the very difficult position he occupied, but there is an evident desire on both sides of the Atlantic not to allow the affair to lessen the friendly relations now existing between the two countries.

L. C. C. IDEALISM.

The campaign for the control of the London County Council was opened on behalf of the Progressives, unkindly called the Wastrels, at the Queen's Hall last night by Mr. John Burns, who explained that he was speaking, not as a Minister of the Crown, but as a colleague of the Progressive leaders in the administration of London. The elections take place on March 2, and in view of the rout of the Progressives in the Borough Council elections in November the Progressives are, not unnaturally, uneasy. Mr. Burns' speech was as fiery as any of his discourses in pre-ministerial days. The Council, he said, was accused of idealism. Idealism was a good thing and the only means of keeping materialism in check. The evidence of the splendid work of the Council could be seen by a drive or walk in any part of London. "Si monumentum quæris, circumspice." Intelligent electors, passing the ghastly desert between Aldwych and the Strand this morning, doubted the complete appropriateness of the challenge. Turning to the criticism of the Council in the London Press, Mr. Burns hit out straight from the shoulder. He dwelt particularly on what Progressives consider the gross unfairness and deception contained in the comments of the "Daily Mail," the "Pall Mall Gazette," the Daily Graphic" and the "Standard." The "Daily the Mail" had published taunts about the empty trams on the Embankment. His reply was that there were empty heads in Carmelite Street. He advised the electors to read the "Daily Mail" year book, composed of snippets from Government and other reports. That would show them how grossly inaccurate the newspaper was. Some daring comments followed on a case now *sub-judice*. This is a libel suit brought by the Progressive leaders against the "Standard." Service of the writ has been accepted, but the case cannot be heard before the elections on March 2. Mr. Burns was not restrained by any fear of prejudicing the trial. The "Standard," he said, "had brought charges against the Progressives which everyone knew to be unfounded, unfair and untrue. He had memories of the old "Standard" "a decent, honourable, upright newspaper which would not condescend to mischievous slanders which could not be justified by a tittle of evidence." After referring to the "organised mendacity and professional slandering which would repel all decent citizens from taking part in public life," he appealed to the best of the Press to reprobate and punish the new type of yellow journalism which was invading our public morals. On the burning question of Municipal Trading he raised the old cry that private enterprise under municipal supervision would inevitably result in a gang of unscrupulous trusts on the American model which would bleed the unlucky citizen to the utmost extent. There are many examples of private companies in the suburbs whose service is excellent and by no means exorbitant, at the least they do not add to the burden of the rates. The trust cry failed hopelessly in the November elections and appears likely to fail again. Most of the newspapers are against the Progressives and as for Mr. Burns' accusation against those journals the impartial observer frequently has his doubts whether, in view of the violence of the Progressive papers, it is not a case of six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. Both sides are equally bitter and almost equally biassed. The struggle which ends on March 2nd will be bitterly fought, but unless the Progressives discover some other battle-cry than the discredited one of "Beware of the Trusts;" it appears probable that in a minor degree the L.C.C. Progressives will suffer the fate of their Borough Council collegues in November. It was the rousing of the middle class ratepayer which has got about that result and the arousing process is being continued in no uncertain fashion.

WAR IN THE MUSIC HALLS

War, bitter war, rages in the Music Hall world. It began six days ago in comic fashion A meeting of artistes was held in the Surrey Theatre, Mr. Will Crooks, M.P. presiding. The "National Alliance" was formed, embracing three separate and previously existing unions: (1) The Variety Artistes' Federation; (2) The Amalgamation of Music Hall orchestral musicians; (3) The Union of Stage Carpenters and Scene-shifters The meeting took place on Saturday night while it attracted a good deal of attention. Mainly through the incongruity of Mr. Crooks' presidency it was not looked upon as the forerunner of any serious movement. But on Monday a strike was proclaimed by the Alliance and on the same night five suburban halls had to close their doors or return the audience its money after the performance was begun. On Tuesday six other halls were closed including the Tivoli in the Strand. The Alliance drew up its "charter" of minimum demands and the battle began in earnest. The Charter requires from managers a new salary scheme for matinees; arbitration for disputes: a new form of the "failing" clause in contracts, a clause which prevents an artiste appearing in the same district too frequently; a new form of contract: a minimum wage standard for musicians and for stage hands, and employment by managers of only Union scene-shifters and musicians. Several of the managers took up an attitude of uncompromising defiance and the strike went through the ordinary processes of less picturesque trades [illegible] movements. Pickets were posted before the doors of every music hall affected. They were [illegible] of the ballet, singers, dancers and popular comedians, They enjoy the opportunities of entertaining the public in the streets to new and sparkling "gags." The "stars" and the variety stage, including Miss Marie Lloyd, Harry Lauder, Little Tich, Malcolm Scott, Miss Vesta Tilley, and a host of others, declared their sympathy to the strike and in some cases joined the pickets Mr. George Robert declared himself in favour of better salaries to little known performers and smaller salaries to "stars." "Personally speaking my own salary is far too large" he added. Miss Camille Clifford had been engaged to appear at Tivoli, but after crossing from the Vaudeville in her motor brougham, as the half-penny press faithfully chronicled, was met by pickets and "peacefully persuaded" to withdraw remarking that it was not her quarrel and that she did not see why she should help the managers. No fewer than fourteen halls were compelled to give hastily arranged "scratch" programmes on Thursday night and the loss of salaries to the Alliance for the week is said to total £5,000. There were noisy scenes at some halls where a single pianist took the place of the orchestra, but as usual the halls were well attended and the audience entered into the spirit of the thing, replying with hasty shouts of "No" when managers appeared before the curtain and asked whether they were down-hearted. Two hopeless black legs, a pair of performing elephants, were with difficulty hissed off the stage at a hall near the Elephant and Castle. Human black legs on the whole were well received. Mr. Harry Lauder makes a good point for the Alliance when he says "the managers publish the Star salaries but not the Starvation Salaries." To-day there is not the slightest sign of yielding on either side and the Alliance is attempting to secure several theatres and music halls in which to give performances. Every performer musician and stage-hand will be a striker and some of the most popular artistes will appear. If this project succeeds a severe blow would be dealt to the managers. They attempted to retaliate by issuing ninety writs against various artistes for breach of contract. The artistes profess to regard this move with contempt and are contributing lavishly to the strike funds. The most remarkable feature of the movement is the fact that the best paid performers are unselfishly fighting side by side with the poorest stage-hands on behalf of the general welfare of all connected with the profession.

THE MURDER OF MR. WHITELEY.

The motive of the sudden and deliberate murder of Mr. William Whiteley, the Universal Provider, in his shop in Westbourne Grove yesterday, is still as much shrouded in mystery as is the identity of the assassin. Mr. Whiteley received the stranger in his private office soon after midday. The office adjoints a department in which a crowd of bargain hawkers were attending a remnant sale. The interview lasted some ten minutes and the noise of the sale apparently drowned the high words which appear to have passed within the office. Mr. Whiteley at length opened the door of his office and entered the sale room; the stranger followed close behind. Mr. Whiteley appeared angry and upset. The stranger was pale and resolute. Beckoning to an assistant Mr. Whiteley told him to fetch the police. The stranger shot a final question, "Then you won't do it?" "No" cried Mr. Whiteley, and turned on his heel. "Then take that" shouted the murderer, suddenly drawing a revolver and firing at the back of Mr. Whiteley's head. The latter staggered and fell and the assassin fired again, the bullet piercing the forehead as Mr. Whiteley sank to the ground. White faced assistants rushed between the two, but before any attempt at interference could be made the murderer turned the weapon against himself and fell with a bullet in his head. Doctors were summoned, but with Mr. Whiteley all was over. The assasin still lived and was placed on an ambulance and taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

There he was searched and this amazing document was found. The writing is in pencil on a crumpled sheet of paper :—

"To whom it may concern Mr. William Whiteley is my father and has brought upon himself and me a double fatality by reason of his own refusal and a perfectly reasonable request. R. I. P."

When the murderer regained momentary consciousness he was asked his name, "Cecil Whiteley" he replied, adding that he had shot his father. For lack of other identification the hospital card above his bed bears the name he gave. He is however completely unknown to the Whitely family and certain letters belonging to him indicate that he went under the name of Horace George Rayner. He is of about medium height, 35 years of age, and according to the police description decidedly good looking. Though well dressed, in frock-coat and silk hat there are indications that he was in financial straits. In his pockets were a number of pawn tickets and a very small quantity of loose change. This evening his condition was still critical, but the docters have hopes of his recovery. What romance of blackmail or other history lies behind the crime will possibly never be known if he succumbs to his wounds. The sight of his right eye is permanently lost and he is still too weak to undergo an operation.

The name of his victim is of course a household word and his career is equally well known. The son of a Yorkshire farmer, a hardworking life of sixty-five years had raised him to the position he has long occupied as the most eminent among a nation of shopkeepers. A petition for divorce was brought against him in 1881 by his wife, who then accused him of misconduct. Subsequently however a formal separation without divorce was arranged. The great Stores which were closed yesterday were re-opened to-day and the room in which the murder was committed was crowded with throngs of morbid sightseers.

THE BHILS OF WESTERN INDIA.

In spite of awful weather a large audience assembled at the Society of Arts yesterday afternoon to hear Captain Ernest Barnes's admirable paper on "The Bhils of Western India." In the absence of the author, who is an Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Office in Calcutta, the paper was read by Mr. Herbert Birdwood, a member of the Committee, who is a practised lecturer and talks about lantern slides in a manner that I have scarcely ever known excelled. The art, indeed, is one in which few non-professional lecturers are really proficient and yet the success of a meeting often largely depends upon the way in which the pictures are explained. We all know the famous Bengalee description of a Bhil.

"The Bhil is a black man only more hairy. When you meet a Bhil he shoots your body with an arrow, and throws you into a ditch. By this you may know the Bhil." The types that we were shown on the screen did not entirely bear out the Bengalee account of the hirsute condition of these interesting people; but Captain Barnes mentioned that they are vain of their personal appearance and on festivals and such occasions bestow much care on the oiling and dressing of the hair which is worn long and carefully combed, a wooden native comb and a small mirror being stuck jauntily on the side of the head between the folds of the pagri and the hair. Of their bows and arrows, however, we were duly informed, and some clever photographic studies of Bhil warfare lent by Colonel Bignell, formerly Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, well illustrated what was said in the paper on this point. Captain Barnes mentioned that the Bhils are naturally of a gay disposition and that they "can laugh better than most Indians." As is the case in some other parts of the world the women are generally more intelligent and have a far greater fund of common-sense than the men. His first-hand narration of many of their social customs is most valuable and should, I imagine, be of use to the compilers of the new "Imperial Gazetteer of India" the learned Editor of which I observed in the room apparently taking mental notes. I have heard, I don't know how true it may be, that the poor Bhils have had at any rate in the past a great deal to put up with their native Hindu rulers who used to dislike them with an intensity only equalled by a Californian's hatred of the Japs. It is pleasant in this connection to learn from Captain Barnes that the standard of administration in the Native States in which they principally dwell is continually improving. Perhaps a little more might have been said in the paper about the employment of Bhils as soldiers but as the regular Military Bhil Corps are, I believe, outside Western India proper, perhaps Captain Barnes thought that this was beyond his scope. An interesting communication was read by the Secretary of the Section bearing on the usefulness of the Bhils for military purposes. The writer was Colonel C. E. Gate whose residence in Central India and Rajputana makes him an authority on the subject. "The Bhils," he wrote, "were faithful to us to a man in the Mutiny and would be equally faithful again in case of any disturbance in India. They are, so to speak, the Ghurkas of Central and Western India, and just as the Ghurkas of the North, have their permanent cantonments in the hills, so do the Bhils require their permanent cantonments in their hills in the South. The Meywar Bhil Corps, for instance, have their cantonments at Kherwara in the Meywar Bhil Tracts, and so long as that cantonment is permanently guaranteed to them, the Bhils will enlist readily." He went on to say that a [illegible] Bhil Corps could be raised at Kherwara in a month at any time should we require it, and he added : "Should the Bhil Corps be delocalised however and sent elsewhere, and their own cantonment at Kherwara taken away from them, the Bhils would never enlist. But why should this be done? We give the Ghurkas local cantonments, why should we not give the Bhils the same? I mention this as there is a craze for delocalisation of all local Corps in India at the present time, which, if put into effect as regards the Bhils, will result in the loss to us of the entire Bhil country as a recruiting ground. In war the Bhil will go anywhere if only he is guaranteed the return to his own local cantonment at the conclusion of the war. The one thing he dreads is to be deprived of his local cantonment in the midst of his own native hills, and as long as he is permitted to serve there in peace time he will remain for us a valuable and faithful asset in time of war." The Chairman (Sir William Lee Warner) made an excellent speech and the other speakers were Colonel S. H. Hendley and Mr. Ian Malcolm who I am glad to see continues to take an active interest in Indian matters. Nobody who heard or who reads Captain Barnes's paper can commit the mistake, which is sometimes made even by Anglo-Indians, of classing the Bhils as a criminal tribe.

A DARGAI V. C.'S DEATH.

It was an ironic stroke of Fate which on January 19th ended a V. C.'s stirring career while he was indulging in what is not considered a dangerous sport. Captain Henry Singleton Pennell, V.C., was killed in the famous Cresta toboggan run at St. Moritz. He was Staff Captain of the Administrative Staff of the Southern Command, but he won his laurels in India and later in South Africa. He was prominent in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-8. During the attack on the Dargai heights he tried to rescue Captain Smith of the Derbyshire Regiment under a perfect hail of bullets, only desisting when he found that the wounded man was dead. This deed brought him the Victoria Cross.

In the Boer War he passed scatheless through the heavy fighting on the way to Ladysmith and was several times mentioned in despatches. At Pieter's Hill he received a severe wound, but after his recovery again took part in the fighting. Only thirty-two years of age, he was one of the most promising officers in the service. That a man of such dauntlesss courage should come alive through two fierce campaigns only to die in the pursuit of a harmless sport is a queer sideways ending to it all.

The Cresta is the most carefully kept of toboggan tracks and in spite of the immense speed attained, the pace sometimes reaches 70 miles an hour—it presents little danger to the expert. It is three quarters of a mile long and is guarded by high banks of compressed snow where the track curves. At no place in particular a crowd seems to have gathered and to have trodden down the snow bank. The rider immediately in front of Captain Pennell swung round the curve and high up the snow bank, as a racing cyclist does at the sharpest turns. Captain Pennell following at a great speed, went too high up the bank and was flung clear of the snow on to the bare rocks beyond it. But for the trampling down of the snow he might have kept the course. The rocks battered him so that he died in a few hours.

OLLA PODRIDA.

From this morning's *Times* :—

According to the *Bombay Pioneer* the Zakki-khel Afridis on the North-West Frontier are again giving trouble.

Such is fame! I notice a funny misprint in to-day's *Morning Post*. The error occurs in a letter of the well-known University Don, Mr. Louis Dyer, calling attention to Admiral Davis's services in connection with the Dogger Bank inquiry and objecting to the following *obiter dictum* of another correspondent :—"One does not expect an exact knowledge of diplomatic etiquette or international law from a sailor." The letter proceeds : "Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, son of the late Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis and born in the University town of Cambridge, Massachusetts, under the shadow of Harvard University, is a tailor most undoubtedly, but his colleagues of all nationalities on the International Commission would unquestionably be surpised to hear him taxed with ignorance either of diplomatic etiquette or of International Law." Admiral Davis a "tailor"! This is the most unkindest cut of all.

Feeling reference was made at the Society of Arts yesterday to the serious illness of Mr. Lionel Ashburner who had much to do with the Bhils of the Khandesh district in his time. I regret to hear that the health of another ex-Bombay Civilian, Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, formerly Tutor and Governor of the Maharaja Gaekwar, is causing some anxiety to his family.

As might be expected the enthusiastic President of the British Imperialist Association did not fail to improve the occasion on board the "Marmora." Indeed a little bird from the land of the Pharaohs whispers in my ear that Dr. Pollen made some illustrious converts.

I hear an "At Home" of the Aligarh College Association to be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, to-morrow, the new member of the Council of India, Mr. Theodore Morison, is to speak on "Indian Ladies and English Education."

Apropos, that talented Mahomedan, Mr. A. Yusuf-Ali, lectured before the British Constitutional Association on Tuesday on "An Indian's view of Civic Responsiblility" and I could not help thinking as I listened to him what a pity it is that he is not a member of the House of Commons. If we are to have Indians in the British Parliament I know of none so well fitted for the position as Mr. Yusuf Ali, but his career is mapped out for him and he leaves England a week hence to resume his duties as a member of the Civil Service in the United Provinces. Sir William Chance, the well-known authority on Local Government, presided, and in introducing Mr. Yusuf Ali referred in terms of commendation to the paper recently read by the lecturer before a distinguished audience at the Society of Arts.

A new illustrated weekly journal, entitled *The Planet* is to appear weekly in London from March next. It will be under the editorship of Mr. Harry Brooke, son of the Rajah of Sarawak. With other attractions a special feature will be "From India and the Far Fast." This will consist of articles written by the "leading Indian thinkers of the day," as well as by Englishmen whose names are well known in connection with our Indian Empire, and who are acknowledged authorities on questions regarding the country and its people. The names of H. H. the Rajah of Sarawak, and H.H. the Ranee of Sarawak are among the first list of writers; also that of Sir F. Swettenham, brother of the gentleman who, during the past week, has been the most discussed man in the world.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

The Bandmann Opera Company opens at the Gaiety on Tuesday night, so what with the presence of the Amir, the Circus, Rink and Cinematograph, Bombay will be a city of pleasure next week. The Opera Company which made its first appearance in India after landing in Bombay late last year will have got into line by this time, and should give us some very pleasant evenings. At any rate, Miss Georgie Corlass and Miss Doreen O'Connor can be trusted to make it worth the whole of every theatrically-inclined Bombayite to book a seat at the Gaiety, while Miss Constance Sail—so simple, so unkissed!—is sure to please us. Then there will be Miss Minnie Rayner,—so coy,—so kissable!—whose artless smile but ill conceals her wealth of worldly-wisdom; and Miss Beatrice Park,—so statuesque, so stately—and Miss—but there, the whole galaxy, the whole half hundred of the Bandmann warblers and funniosities are coming, and Bombay may rejoice. For the repertoire of the season—a fortnight—see our amusement columns.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* says it is stated, on what is described authentic authority, that the German Government is discussing with leading traders and business men a gigantic scheme for providing a modern harbour works at Swakopmund, in German South-West Africa. The firm of Arthur Kappel, which built the Otavi Railway, is said to be planning the construction of these works, at a cost of from £2,000,000 to 2,500,000, without the financial aid of the Government. The erection of a massive mole, one kilometre long, is the principal point under discussion, and by this means a modern harbour, even for the biggest ships, will be provided, as also a coaling station. The firm expect that the harbour will have an annual ship traffic of at least 200,000 tons. It is said that the adoption of the plan is practically assured. The Deutsche Bank, the *Tageblatt* adds, has also interested itself in the project.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A POOR MASTER-MARINER'S SAVINGS.

Charles Born, a master-mariner, formerly of the s. s. "Carline," claimed from Gibbons and Co., the sum of Rs. 2,000, which he had lent to one Morris Friedmann of the Dadar Groceries, Draperies and Oilman's Stores, as a partner. The suit was called on yesterday in the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar. Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Khandeiao, Lund and Mehta, appeared for the plaintiffs. Counsel said the present claim formed part of a claim of Rs. 7,000, which constituted all the savings of the poor master-mariner. Friedmann's movements arousing suspicions in Born's mind, he had to leave his engagements to see after his affairs at Dadar. When he went there, he discovered that Friedmann had absconded, and Gibbons and Co. were in charge of the shop and goods, as "Mortgagees in Possession." Subsequently the goods were sold through a receiver, and fetched Rs. 1,460, out of which certain payments had to be made.

Counsel put the plaintiff into the box and he read the agreement between his client and Friedmann, dated 13th November. Born was to lend Rs. 7,000 for his half share: he paid Rs. 2,000 at first, and Rs. 5,000 by a bank-cheque afterwards.

Continuing his remarks, counsel said that on the 22nd November, Freidmann absconded after mortgaging the concern, as was alleged, to Gibbons and Co., for a large sum. Gibbons entered into possession and put up a board. Plaintiff demanded from them inspection of the document of mortgage, which he believed was a fraudulent and collusive transaction; but none was shown to him. Then he asked for the appointment of a receiver, who was put in charge of the concern by the Court.

In his evidence, plaintiff said that the goods in the shop were fully worth Rs. 2,000. One Mr. Hamilton of Gibbons was in actual possession. Hamilton sold some of the stores, while plaintiff was engaged in his business on this side.

Mr. Justice Davar : And he appropriated the proceeds?

Witness ; Yes, my Lord.

The Judge : Perrett, you say, is the sole owner of Gibbons?—Yes.

You filed the suit, and applied for a receiver. He sold the stock-in-trade?—Yes.

You believe, after payment of all the charges, you will get about seven or eight hundred rupees?—Yes.

Claim to recover from the defendant, Gibbons, the value of your stock?—Yes.

The Judge : Who is this Hamilton?

Mr. Bhandarkar : I am informed, my Lord, he is an ex-policeman : he was formerly an Inspector of Police.

The Judge : It seems Gibbons and Co. had been organised for swindling Bombay people : there are so many suits and decrees.

The Judge : You believe the claim of the mortgages fraudulent?

Witness : They never showed any mortgage to mo.

Did you call upon them to show you the mortgage? I did.

Mr. Bhandarkar : They never answered our letters, or the processes, my Lord.

Justice Davar : Decree for two thousand and costs. Receiver to hand over the nett amount after deducting charges : such amount should be a set-off against the decretal amount. I think this would be the right form to frame the decree in; receiver to be discharged on his rendering account to the solicitors.

MAKING AWAY WITH A FRIEND'S WIFE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Ishwar Sankleshwar, who was convicted by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, of taking away with criminal intent a married woman, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Crage, pleader, appeared for the accused. The latter was charged under section 498 of the Penal Code, with having on the 19th ult, taken away one Itcha, whom he knew to be the wife of the complainant Magan Morar. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, which was clearly brought home to him by the prosecution evidence. It shewed that Bai Itcha was married to complainant about sixteen years ago in a village called Ganbhir, which was proved by the evidence of the complainant his brother and his wife. Itcha lived with the complainent as his wife till the 19th ult., when she disappeared. Accused came to Bombay some six months ago and put up with complainant as his guest for about three months. Complainant gave him protection as he had no work and accused promised to rent a room when he got a job. Three months ago, accused was driven out of his house by the complainant for improper conduct in winking at his wife and putting on a thin dhotar (waist cloth) in her presence. One evening, when complainment went inside to take his dinner, Itcha was standing near his shop : when he came out, she was missing. About 7 p. m. the same evening, she was seen in a room which the accused had rented. The evidence, the Magistrate remarked, was quite clear and left no doubt as to the fact of accused having taken her away with criminal intent. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused made an ingenious defence before the High Court. In his petition of appeal he said the complainant used to ill-treat his wife, because she failed to have an issue. The wife therefore sought for a divorce from her husband, which he declined to grant and threatened to disfigure her by cutting off her nose. Through fear she left her husband and came to accused's house, he having been a friend and adviser of the complainant, without his knowledge or consent. He advised her to return to her husband, but she begged him to save her from her husband's violence. Accused therefore sent a man to complainant to apprise him of his wife's whereabouts, and to request him to come and take her away. Complainant, however, ignored his invitation, and obtained a warrant from the Magistrate and had him arrested.

Their lordships rejected the appeal.

SUIT BROUGHT BY A CONVICT.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, in the Hight Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustom Wadia, counsel for the plaintiff, moved for a consent decree in the suit of T. W. Perrett, formerly an assistant engineer in the Bombay Electric Tramway Construction, but now a convict in the jail, against C. E. Randle, formerly manager of William Watson and Co., a firm whose affairs have been wound up under the Insolvency Act. Mr. Wadia said that his learned friend Mr. Bahadurji appeared on the other side. It was a partnership matter : Mr. Randle financed the business of the Bombay Contracting Company. The terms of the consent decree had been signed by counsel. The matter had been referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts : subsequently, the parties came to a settlement. There were certain funds in the Bank, of which two Parsee gentlemen were receivers. By the consent terms, Mr. Randle was declared entitled to the funds. There was also a deposit in a Small Causes Court suit to which also Mr. Randle was declared entitled. The deposit had been made on condition that it should be kept there until the disposal of this suit : for that reason, the Small Causes Court deposit was added to the consent-terms. Counsel believed his Lordship would not be troubled any more in the matter.

The consent decree was sanctioned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Cause of the Collapse.

IGNORANCE AND INCOMPETENCE OF CONSTRUCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the inquiry relating to the deaths of the sixteen persons killed on Sunday, the 13th ultimo, by the sudden collapse of a four-storeyed house, which was incomplete, and was situated in First Cooper Street, nearly opposite to the large stables in Bhendi Bazar. The victims were buried alive in the debris; the accident occurred at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The names of the sixteen victims were : 1, Abdulhusen Alibhoy (25) and 2, his brother Mahomedali (22), both foster-brothers of Mohorambai, widow of Borah Hasanali Isaji Zanzaria, the landlady of the house in question; 3, Abdul Madar (40); 4, Ahmed Hyatt (40); and 5, Bhura Mana (25), three bricklayers; 6, Awdibai (20), wife of Hari Naria, an agriculturist; 7, Sonia Kushna (50); 8, Subban Ismailkhan (22); 9, Sonia Vithoo (40); 10, Sambhu Gangaji (22); 11, Govind Hari (40); 12, Dhaku Vithu (17); 13, Pandia (30); 14, Gania Madhia (35); and 15, Sajnu Balu (23), labourers; and 16, Laxman Jalu (35), a carpenter.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, with Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer, and Mr. K. P. Bhedwar, Assistant Executive Engineer, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors O'Brien and Smith appeared for the Police. Mr. Pestonji C. Kotewal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, of Latey and Dalal, architects and engineers. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor appeared for the Government.

Mr. J. Hall, Executive Engineer, was further examined. He said, he thought the modified plan was architecturally sound; no one could have built the house as it had been built on Jalbhoy's original plan. He considered that on principle no building should be allowed to be erected except strictly in accordance with an approved plan. The Magistrate had held that an owner was entitled to go on with work if he had duly submitted a plan, and his work was actually in accordance with the bye-laws. This question was raised in cases before the Magistrates Witness had been advised that there was no power to disapprove a plan, whatever it might be, without conditions Supervision need not be by a licenced surveyor, but it must be by an approved person. In practice, the plans must be signed by a licensed surveyor. From Sanjana's letter witness understood that Sanjana would be responsible for the work, and would pay it frequent visits, and would keep a "mistri" on the work the whole time. The Municipality did not insist on the name of the "mistri." Mr. Sanjana was the responsible person to supervise the work, and would be the person to sign the completion certificate. It was important that the Municipality should have notice of the commencement of the work; no notice written or verbal was given to witness. Until witness received a letter that the supervision was being conducted by Messrs Latey and Jalbhoy, witness was under that impression. Mr. Latey was a licensed surveyor and responsible person. Witness took the letter to mean that both would supervise jointly, and not act alternately. Witness could not question the letter as the person signing it was a licensed surveyor.

It was the Inspector's duty to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Act and the bye-laws, and to see that building work was carried out in accordance with them. He should measure posts; he had not to pass each particular portion to be used, but to inspect the material generally, either before or after it was in position, and to report defects to the Superintendent, who would make a personal inspection and a report. Defects in timber he should have reported; after the fall witness inspected the timber, and did not think the Inspector had done his duty. It was also the Inspector's duty to see the brick-work properly bonded. The Inspector could not carry out bye-law 7 strictly; in this case he could not have noticed the want of bonding on the west wall unless he had seen one skin higher than the other, but he could have seen the want of bonding where the walls were at right angles. The deficiency in timber should not have been allowed by the person supervising the work. The mortar was poor, but the defect was largely due to dry bricks, which absorbed the water necessary for crystalization. Witness did not think he could condemn the mortar under the bye-laws. If used with saturated bricks, it would have been all right. Two hours after the fall, and a great number of times afterwards, witness had carefully examined the remains of the walls. His theory was this : Collapse was caused by arch built in cross-wall without sufficient abutments; and by the introduction of long steel-joists, extending from east to west, or all through the contral-wall forming the first-floor. On the east they simply rested on a wall which only went up to the first wall. As to the cross-wall the arch on the west side rested on a pier projecting 9 in. from the wall. On the east there was no evidence of any pier or any foundation; the arch rested on the central wall, which ought never to be done. The object of the cross-wall was to stiffen the central wall according to the modified plan. The piers of the arches would carry the the weight of the whole cross-wall, as there was a pier apparently on the west side only this would thrust the wall to the east. The result was that instead of the cross-wall being a support to the central wall, it was a source of weakness. This showed a want of knowledge on the part of the constructor, who did not fully appreciate the mechanical effect of an arch. It showed incompetence in the man who ordered or permitted the work. It showed an ignorance which no man in charge of a building should have; it was gross ignorance.

As to steel-joists witness said, the central wall was excessively weighted between 7 and 10 tons per square foot as against 5 tons allowed. This would compress the mortar in the lower portions more than either in the east or west wall. The weight of the wall in that case would be about the middle of the joist causing it to bend. This would cause the end of the joist in the east wall to be withdrawn, and to thrust the central wall westward. No doubt, it was the central wall which gave way first. Under regulation 22 steel joists could not be used at all.

Further hearing was adjourned till this morning.

EMIGRATION ACT PROSECUTION.

Alleged Contravention.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. M. Jivanji, a Borah Merchant, appeared to answer the summons issued against him at the instance of Mr. A.E. Boyd, Protector of emigrants, charging him with engaging, without first having obtained the permission of the local Government, one Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Jamal to depart by sea from Bombay, under an agreement, dated the 19th January.

Mr. Bowen, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to Prosecute; while Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Hormusji, of Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Bowen stated that in this case proceedings had been taken for contravening section 111 of Act X. of 1902

The section is as follows :—

"Whoever, without having first obtained the permission of the Local Government referred to in section 107, sub-section (1) enters or attempts to enter into an agreement purporting to bind any Native of India to depart by sea out of India for any of the purposes specified in the said sub-section, &c., shall, on conviction by a magistrate of the first class, be punishable with fine, which may extend to Rs. 250 for each Native of India, in respect of whom the offence is committed."

Mr. Inverarity said that before the case was proceeded with, he would apply to the Court to discharge the accused on the ground that the summons disclosed no offence. No section of the Act was mentioned in the summons. It was no offence, he contended, to engage a person to depart by sea from Bombay.

Mr. Bowen, thereupon asked permission to amend the summons.

Mr. Iverarity objected to this, saying there was no provision in the code which allowed amendment of the summons.

The Magistrate ordered a fresh summons to be issued and made it returnable on Tuesday.

DACOITS IN BELGAUM.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr Justice Pratt have disposed of an appeal preferred by Ninga bin Basappa accused No. 3 who was in November last convicted by Mr. P. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of docoity and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused.

The appellant, accused No. 3, and 9 others were charged with dacoity committed at Ashte, Taluka Belgaum, on the early morning of the 18th August last in the house of Narayen Hanmant. It was alleged that the accused came about 3 a.m., armed with sticks and hatchets, hurt the complainant and his nephew Balwant who were in the house, and went away with a large number of ornaments and other things. Some of these were said to have been found with the appellant, accused 3, and a dhotar with accused 4, worn by him at the time of search. They were all identified by a number of witnesses. Accused all denied the charge, which they said had been manufactured. The appellant claimed the ornaments as legitimately in his possession, and accused No. 4 said that the cloth was his. A hole had been made in the wall of Narayen's house. The inmates said there were more than five persons, who removed two boxes containing property and struck blows on the head and leg of Narayen with a stick, and on the head of Bulwant with a hatchet. Two of the ten accused were acquitted and discharged; while the appellant and other seven were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years each. No. 4 was also convicted of using a hatchet, under section 395, and under section 397 was sentenced to seven years' rigorous inprisonment.

Their lordships rejected the appeal.

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For Baby's Skin & Scalp

Because of its Delicate Medicinal, Emollient, Sanative, and Antiseptic Properties combined with the purest of Cleansing Ingredients and most refreshing of Flower Odors.

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Fancy Bread and Plain Bread, Big Cakes and Little Cakes

can be made wholesome, light and dainty if Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour" be used, and there will be no anxiety in the baking. Try it once—you will want it again.

MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES.

Large stock of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED
SACCHARIN
sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

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BLOOD POISON,
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BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
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NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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KEATING'S POWDER.
FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
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Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.
IT KILLS
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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house [illegible] on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them [illegible] enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores [illegible]

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Other patterns in stock. Rs. 30 to 60

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32765. Set pearls, Rs 6-8.

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38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.

17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.

11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.

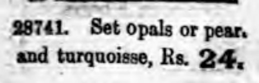
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.

27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. 400

37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.

33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.

30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.

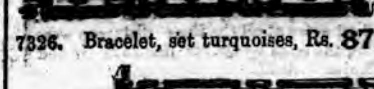


28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoisse, Rs. 24.

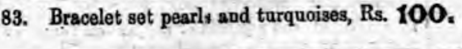
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.

37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.

16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.



7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.



29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.

25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.

37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended Sandringham Church on Sunday, when Bishop Taylor Smith preached the annual Gordon sermon.—On Tuesday, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's death, the Royal family were present at a memorial service in the Mausoleum, Frogmore, conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

An Association for the Promotion of Flight is projected.

Ecclesiastical.—The Norman church of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and the neighbouring church of Annesley were burned last week almost simultaneously.—In Exeter hall, on Monday, over 1,000 new soldiers of the Salvation Army were sworn in.—Professor A. E. Garvie has been appointed Principal of New College, Hampstead.

Education.—Mr. Birrell spoke at Bristol last week on the Lords and the Education Bill.—Mr. Lloyd-George has also made a vehement speech against the House of Lords.—Mr. Birrell, on becoming Secretary for Ireland, is succeded by Mr. McKenna, M.P., as President of the Board of Education.

Ireland.—The Royal Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin has issued its final report.—The Dublin Corporation, last week, with three dissentients, protested against "the outrages on religious liberty in France."—At a disorderly meeting of the corporation on Wednesday, Mr. J. Nannetti, M. P., was re-elected Lord Mayor.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed, on grounds of public policy, Mr. Justice Neville's decision maintaining an agreement by which an "employe" of a milling combination bound himself not to enter into the service of any other miller in the Kingdom within five years of the expiration of his engagement.—Mr. Justice Sutton has given judgment in favour of the crew of the Carlisle, employed by the Russian Government to carry contraband during the war, and finally destroyed at Saigon, who sued for wages and damages.—Mr. R. Wallace, M. P., has been appointed Chairman of the London County Sessions.—Two more of the West Ham guardians have been arrested.

London Cabs.—Revised fares and the use of the taximeter have been authorized.

Mr. Bryce, Ambassador to the United States, took farewell of his constituents at Aberdeen last week.

Naval and Military.—Col. (now Major-General) C. F. Hadden succeeds Maj.-Gen. Murray as Master General of the Ordnance and Member of the Army Council.—A Trafalgar square demonstration was held on Sunday to demand the release of the stokers sentenced in connection with the Portsmouth disturbance.—A private has been Court martialled at Wrexham for posing as an officer.—A series of articles on "The State of the Navy" has begun in "The Times".—Mr. Haldane spoke at Nottingham and Mr. Brodrick at Carshalton, on Wednesday.

Railway Accidents.—Mr. R. Bell, M. P., in view of charges made against railway servants in connection with recent accidents, calls on the men strictly to obey rules even at the risk of delaying traffic.—The inquiry into the Elliot-junction accident ended in a verdict attributing blame in varying degrees to the driver of the North British train and other officials.

Shipping.—During a fog in the Channel, on Saturday, the Red Star liner Vederland sank the steamer Naworth Castle, three of whose crew were drowned, while the liner was badly damaged.—The P. and O. steamer Moldavia was aground on the Goodwins for a while; the steamer City of Dresden was sunk by the steamer Eshcolbrook, and the Greek steamer Patricia by the Moringen.

Theatres.—"The Stronger Sex," by John Valentine, has been staged at the Apollo, and The Gondoliers has reappeared at the Savoy.—M. Lavedan's Marquis de Priola has been produced at the Royalty by M. Le Bargy's French company.—Several music-halls have been inconvenienced this week by a strike of the performers and other employes.

The Tariff Commission has published a memorandum analysing the trade returns and another on the Canadian tariff and preferential trade.

Wills.—Miss H. Clarke, of Macclesfield, has left for public objects about £80,000.—Mr. J. D. Kohler, of Windsor Forest, left £31,297 ultimately to charitable institutions.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Opening an exhibition at Melbourne last week, the Governor-General urged the encouragement of immigration and the development of lands.—A hurricane devastated Cooktown, Queensland, on Saturday.

Canada.—Mr. Root, the American Secretary of State, arrived at Ottawa on Saturday on a visit to Lord Grey.—On Friday there was a lively discussion in the House of Commons on the "modus vivendi" as to the Atlantic fisheries.—On Tuesday Mr. Root gave a sympathetic address before Lord Grey and Sir W. Laurier at the Ottawa Canadian Club on Anglo-American relations.

Jamaica.—It is thought that 1,000 lives were destroyed by the earthquake. Though little damage was done outside the Kingston district, the loss is estimated at £2,000,000. The industries of the island are untouched, happily, and preparations are being made for re-building the capital. Timber is scarce, however, and so are many articles of food; though bananas are plentiful. Thousands of homeless people have been taken out to country towns, but are returning. The military guards are being withdrawn in consequence of the exemplary behaviour of the population. A British warship arrived on Tuesday with supplies from Trinidad.—The American ships, whose crews had been landed to help the stricken population, left on Saturday, the Governor having informed Admiral Davis that such help was not wanted. The terms in which Sir A. Sweetenham wrote, to the Admiral are widely criticized. Our Washington Correspondent says that the President and Administration naturally feel hurt at this abrupt dismissal of neighbourly assistance, but the Governor's action is regarded as that of an individual whose temperament and attitude towards Americans were well known. Ahmiral Davis himself speaks of the Governor as a man of great power," who seems to "hold the situation well in hand." Sir E. Grey and Mr. Haldane have expressed the gratitude of the British Government for American help, the Foreign Secretary adding that he is inquiring into the authenticity of Sir A. Swettenham's letter. Sir A. Swettenham has sent a grateful message to the American Secretary of State. A Kingston correspondent says there is growing disappointment at the Governor's inability to deal calmly with the [illegible]is, and especially at his refusal of American aid.—In London, the Lord Mayor's relief fund amounts to over £27,000. The King heads the list with 1,000 guineas. The Queen has given £1,000, the Prince and Princess of Wales 500 guineas, and the City Corporation 1,000 guineas.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, urges the building of two battleships of the Dreadnought class.—The President spoke last week in support of the modified Ship Subsidy Bill.

The Japanese in California.—Suits have been began at San Francisco both in the Supreme Court and the Federal Circuit Court to enforce the treaty with Japan.

FOREIGN.

Dutch East Indies.—Earthquake and flood have almost destroyed the island of Simalu and 1,500 lives have been lost.

Egypt.—An anti-Russian demonstration at Alexandria has led to some arrests.

France.—The Government has introduced a Bill, which will be greatly welcomed by the clergy, abrogating the rule by which notice of public meetings has to be given.—The Assembly of Bishops ended on Saturday. Their address to the Pope proclaims their "entire and convinced adhesion" to his judgment on the Separation Laws.—The Government, having forbidden a demonstration on the Sunday rest question, were sustained on Monday in the Chamber by 462 to 68.

Germany.—Addressing the Colonial Political Committee on Saturday, Prince Buelow said that the Federal Government could not allow the Reichstag's interference in military control. The Government alone was responsible in great national questions. The Emperor made no claims which were not accorded to him by the Constitution. The Chancellor denounced the "despotism and revolutionary arrogance" of the Socialist leaders.—An agreement with Denmark has been reached on the North Schleswig option question.—According to a telegram in the *Cape Times*, the peace negotiations in Damaraland have been broken off, and serious fighting is going on.

Persia.—The Shah who was crowned on Saturday, has abolished a tax on Government salaries and reduced the price of beard

Morocco.—The troops "restoring order" in the Tangier district are burning villages and committing unspeakable outrages. Only one French and one Spanish guard ship now remain at Tangier.

Russia.—The primary elections among the working men of St. Petersburg began on Sunday. Of 91 delegates chosen, 42 are Social Democrats, and 23 Social Revolutionaries.

Obituary.—Lord Field: Sir F. Evans; Col. McSwiney; Senator Saracco, ex-Premier of Italy; Miss A. M. Clerke; Lady Cross; Bishop Bunbury of of Limerick; Sir M. Cave-Browne-Cave; Colonel Prendergast; Lieutenant-Colonel Colthurst; Major W. H. Hardyman, (killed in Jamaica); the Rev. Dr. Butcher, of Cairo; Captain H. S. Pennell, V. C., (killed in Switzerland); Captain L. de Teissier Prevost, R.N.; Sir Archibald Napier; Canon Wigram; Mr. D. Hepburn; Mr. T. S. Jerrold; the Rev. W. S. Grignon; Professor Cousirat, Montreal; Mr. T. MacDermott, Victoria; Mr. H. W. Fellows; Mr. Claude Vincent; Mr. L. D'Oyly Carte.—*Times*.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia.

A *Reuter* telegram from St. Petersburg on Jan. 21 says:—An Imperial Ordinance directs that the elections to the Duma in the city of St. Petersburg shall be held on March 1. The workmen's elections for the return of electors of the first degree, who will elect the workmen's representatives in the new Duma, began in St. Petersburg yesterday. The men vote in their factories and workshops. Elections were held in 131 establishments, the results of 76 of which are now known. In 27 of these there was no voting, the police having given notice of the elections too late. In the remaining 49 contests 53 electors of the first degree were chosen, comprising 1 Socialist-Revolutionary, 21 Social Democrats, 19 of the Left Party, 2 Constitutional Democrats, 9 Moderates, and 1 representative of the Right Party. Elections remain to be held in 128 establishments. These will take place on Jan. 27.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writes on Jan. 22:—Another Ukase fixes the final stage of the elections in the cities for dates ranging from Feb. 19 to 27, and in St. Petersburg for March 1. The Prefect has entered a formal protest against the inclusion of Professor Miliukoff as a voter. The corrected returns of the workmen's elections on Sunday show that out of 91 delegates, representing about 5,000 men, 42 are Social Democrats, 23 Social Revolutionaries, 2 Populists, and 12 Progressives, while 3 belong to the Right, and 9 are unknown. Out of the 91 delegates 83 are Russians. The conference of Social Democrats has split over the question of electrical combination with the Constitutional Democrats. The *Strana* asserts that numerous identical lists of 57 Bureaucrats condemned to death by the Terrorists have been found by the police.

The same telegram adds:—With the exception of a partial strike of twenty four hours, to-day's mournful anniversary passed without the slightest incident. Nevertheless, an Imperial Ukase prolongs for six months the state of extraordinary protection whereby the Prefect is invested with arbitary powers.

Writing on Jan. 23, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Ministry of the Interior has drafted a Bill on the inviolability of the Person, domicile, and private correspondence. It provides that nobody shall be imprisoned over twentyfour hours without being brought before the nearest judge. It may be remarked that all these rights are expressly granted by the Constitution and embodied in the organic laws promulgated before the opening of the Duma, but have remained a dead letter owing to the proclamation of exceptional laws giving local authorities arbitrary and often despotic powers. The value of the present Bill, even after it has passed both Houses and received imperial assent, will, therefore, depend entirely on the abrogation or maintenance of administaative despotism.

Daily examples are afforded of administrative abuses, even in such a simple question as electoral meetings. Local authorities place their own interpretations upon the law, and the police subordinates by vexatious formalities defeat its purpose. The Governor-General of Moscow, for instance, proclaims that fines and imprisonment will be inflicted unless the police are informed of the name and address of each speaker. The authorities at Stavropol have resorted to the simple method of arresting seventeen qualified voters who met at a private house.

Capt. Paschkowski, chief of police of the Lenczyca district, and formerly chief of police at Lodz, has been attacked and killed by Terrorists while on his way from Zgierz to Ozorkow. The assassins escaped.

The Governor-General of Moscow has issued orders that anyone delivering speeches hostile to the Government at electoral meetings is to be sentenced to three months' imprisonment or a fine of 500 roubles.

At an early hour on Jan. 22 the police made a domiciliary visit to the residential wing of the Electro-Technical Institute, a Government College at St. Petersburg, attached to which there are sixty sleeping rooms Five students and six other persons were arrested and a quantity of apparatus, bombs, and revolutionary literature was seized. The search lasted eleven hours.

THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

From a trustworthy source, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, I learn that Professor Martens has been commissioned by the Foreign Office to visit the European capitals in order to exchange views and opinions regarding the next Peace Conference. Professor Marten's mission is nowise in the nature of propaganda for or against any particular point of the programme.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph and several archdukes, archduchesses, and foreign princes, the funeral service for the late Queen of Hanover was held in the Evangelical Church at Gmunden on Saturday, Jan. 19. Despite a continuous downpour of rain mingled with snow, crowds gathered along the route. Shortly before noon the procession of mourners and distinguished visitors left the Castle for the church, and there awaited the arrival of the Emperor, who escorted the Duchess of Cumberland. The service was simple but impressive. It lasted three-quarters of an hour was conducted by Pastor Friedrich Koch, who delivered a short address. The Emperor returned to Vienna immediately after the service. Most of the guests, including the Duke and Duchess of Teck, who represented the King and Queen of England, left in the afternoon. At half-past five the remains of the late Queen were removed from the church to their final resting-place, the Cumberland mausoleum in the grounds of the Castle.

GERMANY.

Speaking at a meeting of the Colonial Political Committee in Berlin on Saturday, Jan. 19, Prince Bulow said the colonies were not only the touchstone of national activity, but might also be a binding force for political activity at home. As the majority in the late Reichstag maintained their standpoint, an appeal to the nation was necessary. The majority, in maintaining that the Reichstag could take a part in the control of military operations, and that if necessary it could fix the number of troops, were assuming the role of military councillors. The Federal Governments could not allow such an interference in military control. The Government alone was morally and politically responsible in great national questions. He regarded as an empty excuse the statement that the Reichstag's control of the estimates was infringed, and that the rights of the people were in danger. The Federal Governments desired no war against the Catholics, but religious peace and complete religious equality. They would have no Socialistic convicts and gaol seed, no endangering of Germany's peace and position in the world, but they would have protection for the Emperor and the empire abroad, and the steady development of all genuine national forces at home. He asserted that their Emperor had no intention of making any claims which were not accorded to him by the Constitution of the empire. The Imperial Chancellor proceeded to criticise the uncertain political action of the Centre and to denounce the "despotism and revolutionary arrogance" of the Socialist leaders.

On Jan. 11 a treaty was concluded between Germany and Denmark under which the question of the legal status of inhabitants of Schleswig who opted for Danish nationality after the war is settled as follows:—The descendants of those Schleswigers who originally opted for Denmark now residing in the territory under Prussian government, and who are at present without legal status—that is to say, the children born outside Denmark after their parents had opted, but before the Danish Nationality Law of March 19, 1898, came into force, will, if they so desire, be recognised by Prussia as Prussian subjects. At the same time, Denmark will not raise any obstacles to the residence in Denmark of those of the individuals in question who do not accept Prussian nationality.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber in Paris, on Jan. 21, the Socialist Deputy, M. Vaillant, brought forward an interpellation challenging the action of the Government in closing the Labour Exchange in Paris in view of a demonstration on Sunday on the Sunday rest quetion. M. Clemenceau defended his action in a vigorous speech, and the Chamber rejected M. Vaillant's resolution of censure by 444 votes to fifty-nine, and passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 462 to fifty-eight.

The Bill abrogating the notification for public meetings as required by the existing law was on Jan. 22 laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris. In case, however, notification should be made for meetings held for public worship, it will confer on the priest a juridical authority. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* explains the significance of this Bill which, he says, will be welcomed with intense relief by thousands of French priests.

During the discussion of the education estimates in the Senate on Jan. 22, M. Briand referring to a recent disturbance at the seminary of Beaupreau warned the Clericals that, while the Government did not want to display its strength wherever the law was defied the law would prevail.

The *Journal Official* publishes a decree directing that the Archiepiscopal Palace of Paris shall be converted into offices for the new Ministry of Labour.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* wrote yesterday:—The formal transfer from the French to the Italian protectorate of a certain number of Italian religious order has taken place in virtue of an agreement between France and Italy at the end of 1905, by the terms of which it was decided that "religious orders which made the spontaneous request could pass under the Italian protectorate after investigation by and an understanding between the two Goverments, As the points out this evening before the Granco-Italia Temps approchement the rivalry was entense between the two powers in the Levant. The Barrere-Tittoni agreement of 1905 was concluded on the eve of Algeciras, when French police did its tumost toinspere confidence at the Cons ulta. It was special mark of friendiness on tho part of France to accede to the wishes of Italy in the matter Italian religious Moreover, the Temps observes that the majority of the transfers now reported concern the Tribolitaine, where, by the treaties of 1900 and 1902 France agreed to leave the field open to Italy The Temi at the same time recognises that the exercise of the Franch protectorate in the East is rendered precarious by the voting of the separation Bill, but readers of the Times will recall with what satisfaction M. Pichon speaking the other day in the Senate looked forward to a situation in which France, who has now ceased to grant subsidies to religious orders which he said ofteu seek to thwart her will honceforth represent the ematipation of the human mind and the modern spirit.

The Rome correspondent of the same paper says:—This change which had its origin in the anti-Clerical policy of the French Government has been favoured an assisted by the Vactican which until after the death of Leo XIII., had for so long jealously guarded for France her traditional privileges, When these privileges were openly renounced by the French Government Pius X. intimated to the Italian missions that their natural protector was the Kingdom of Italy and encouraged their application to Italian representatives for the future defenc of their interests.

FULL HISTORY OF MR. WHITELEY'S MURDERER.

WIFE AND CHILDREN FOUND.

The tragic human mystery, the murderer of Mr. William Whiteley, lies at St. Mary's Hospital on the brink of death.

Light has been thrown upon his life in places, but there are patches dark and unexplained, and there remains for adequate explanation his deliberate terrible deed. Even now, as he lies in extremity, he clings to the statement that Mr. Whiteley was his father, but he says nothing definite as to what led up to the tragedy, or what was the purport of that fateful twenty minutes' conversation in Mr. Whiteley's private office. Doctors are striving to bring the mysterious man back to life and health, and meanwhile detectives sit by his bedside. After an operation to-day, he has a chance of recovery.

HOW THE CLUES WERE FOUND.

The police were able to clear up one important point—the identity of the murder.

Another point, perhaps even of greater importance, the reason which led to the commission of the crime, has so far proved an unfathomable mystery.

The name of the murder, which has now been established beyond all doubt, is Horace George Rayner, a young married man with a family. As was stated in to-day's "Daily Mail," the following written statement was found in his possession.

"To whom it may concern.—William Whiteley is my father. This two fold tragedy is due to his refusal of a request which is perfectly reasonable.—R. I. P."

The detectives are convinced on what they regard as conclusive grounds that whatever may have been the reason that led Rayner to fire the fatal shot at the venerable "universal provider," the declaration "William Whiteley is my father" is absolutely without foundation.

Rayner is believed to be the son of Mr. George Rayner a commission agent, who has offices in King William street, E. C. An attempt made to-day to see this Mr. Rayner failed, at he was not at his business address, and the locality of his private residence could not be ascertained.

From the papers found among the murderer's possessions many interesting facts concerning his chequered career have been discovered, but it may be said that nothing has been found beyond the document quoted above which throws any real light upon the tragedy.

RUSSIAN EXPERIENCE.

Some of the papers show that a few years ago he was either in the British Consular service or attempted to enter it. A passport shows that he went to Russia in 1896, and there is evidence that he again visited that country in 1905. One typewritten document found among his effects shows that he had some journalistic aptitude. It is an article extending to some 3,000 words, entitled, "Lessons of the Peace," and underneath are the words. "By Horace.

In this article the writer claims that in Russia he had several conversations with Lord Augustus Loftus on the general situation created after the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan. The author urges that for numerous reason it would be well if England cultivated better relations with Russia, as in the end that country would prove a more powerful ally than Japan. The article bears the type written signature, "H. G. R."

For the past three weeks Rayner has been staying at Gerhard's Hotel Red Lion street, Holborn, but he had previously been living at Bewton house Hammersmith. This latter fact shows that quite recently he must have been short of money, and this view is borne out by the further fact that several pawn tickets were found on him.

A CURIOUS CLUE.

The manner in which some important papers were found was somewhat curious. Some hours after the tragedy had taken place, a bowler hat was found under some papers in the shop where Mr. Whiteley was shot down, and as it was believed to have belonged to the murderer, it was sent to the Paddington Police-station.

When the police came to examine it they found that the initials, "H.P.," were on the inside band. Underneath the band there was a numbered ticket showing that a parcel had been left in the clock-room at Lancaster Gate station. It was this parcel which contained the letters and other papers which have provided the authorities with most important clues.

According to the Press Association, the police have ascertained that Rayner was born at Teddington in wedlock of well to do parents. He has an uncle who is in business in the Metropolis, and he has readily admitted the relationship to the police authorities, although he has no personal knowledge of the man.

Rayner's father has had a somewhat varied career and the police have as yet no official knowledge as to whether the mother is alive, although a statement has reached them that she died about two years ago.

At the end of 1905 Rayner occupied the position of cashier to a London firm in Riga. He left hurriedly, and has since (says the Press Accociation) been endeavouring to evade the police.

His motives in calling to see Mr. Whiteley were, the police state emphatically, those of blackmail pure and simple, by making a claim to relationship and the request that he should do something for him.

THE MURDERER'S FAMILY.

Horace George Rayner is a married man whose wife and two children are at present living at Bewdley, Worcestershire. Some few years ago he stayed at that town for a few months. He was brought to the district by the fact that his younger brother and sister were boarded out during the holidays from a Roman Catholic family, but used to attend the English Church at Bewdley. He was considered a very bright and promising youngman.

He became acquained with the niece of Mrs. Knowles Fernside, Bewdley, and marriage followed.

They took a flat in London, but shortly before Christmas Mrs. Rayner returned to Bedley to nurse her aunt, who was seriously ill with influenza. His wife, while at Birmingham, received a letter from Rayner saying that he had decided to give up the flat. Then for a long time she received no letter whatever, and was greatly agitated at the absence of news.

It was not until four o'clock to-day that a telegram arrived at the house. Mrs. Rayner ran to the door crying, "It must be news from George!" She opened it and then with horrer found it was the announcement of the murder.

Rayner had been in the employ of the Frederick Hotels Company, and frequently used to walk with his wife by the premises in Westbourne-grove, but he never made any remarks about Mr. Whiteley. For some time past he had been very strange in his manner. He had absented from his home for weeks at a time though he bore no ill-will towards his wife. He had been very mood at times but never ill-tempered. Ever since his marriage he had suffered more or less from insomnia, and during, the last six months had practically no sleep at all. This continued sleeplessness reduced him to such a state of mind that he told his wife recently that he was afraid it would drive him to a lunatic asylum.

Intimate friends stated to-day that when last at Bewdley, Rayner was upset bp something connected with his parentage. He had been to Russia several times on business. He was supposed to be connected with a business carried on by his father in London something in the wao of money lending or brokerage It was understood that his father was against the marriage, and his wife's relatives considered that he had not behaved well towards his son.

There are two children, the elder a very pretty little girl of three years. The receipt of the news completely prostrated the young wife, who is a very serious condition at present. When the name "Rayner" appeared in to-day's newspapers, she innocently remarked, "That has nothing to do with us. It can never be George."

Rayner was a quiet, reserved, good humoured young man. The marriage was a happy one and he was particularly kind to his younger brother and sister, and his friends say that he had the making of a splendid man, but that life's circumstances were against him.

ART EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

The new building of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts was inaugurated yesterday and at the same time the first international exhibition of paintings organised by members of the Academy. The ceremony was attended by the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, the Ministers and the chief Court officials.

In the course of his inausural speech the President of the Academy announced that the German Empress and the Prince Regent of Bavaria had been elected memoere of the Academy.

Numerous decorations were awarded in connection with the ceremony, Mr. Garl Melchers, a well-known American artist residing in Paris, received the Order of the Red Eagle (third class).

THE JAMAICA EARTHQUAKE.

Admiral Davis and Sir A. Swettenham.

PUBLICATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed from Jamaica on January 17:—The earthquake has been the most serious that has taken place here for 250 years. The first shocks, which were at 3-32 p.m. were preceded by no warning but a strong wind. The members of the Agricultural Conference who were assembled at their meeting got out in good order and were uninjured. Sir James Fergusson was killed while walking in the street, and was buried this morning. The wooden structures stood well, but the brick houses collapsed for a radius of six miles. The Myrtle Bank Hotel suffered greatly; Mr. Bradley and others were killed there. It is feared that a large portion of the city near the sea has been burned to the ground. The Imperial Direct, the North-German Lloyd, and the Royal Mail Steam Packet wharves have escaped destruction.

The "Port Kingston" is being used as a hospital, and many amputations have been performed by Dr. Evans, acting ship's doctor. The loss of life may reach 400. The chief banks and places of business have been burnt. There has been no abnormal wave. The railway is running, and the water supply is maintained.

The camp of the West India Regiment has suffered greatly; two officers and twenty-six men have been killed, and Colonel Hay and other officers wounded. At Port Royal the defences have been destroyed and the Pallisades broken, through black mud coming to the surface. Constant Springs Hotel has been injured, and the guests have camped in the gardens.

Reuter adds (Jan. 16) from Kingston:—The disaster can only be compared with the disasters at San Francisco and Valparaiso. Bodies are being taken from the debris in hundreds, and it is impossible to estimate the exact number of the dead. The whole town is in ruins, and the greater part of the wreckage is still smouldering. An odour of burnt flesh pervades the air. The earthquake was a sudden oscillation not in any particular direction, but mainly up and down. Thousands of people were in the streets at the time, and great numbers were crushed by the falling houses. Many Americans were among the killed. Realising the possibility of a famine, the mob attempted to loot, but the military took possession of the foodstuffs, which were collected in a central position and guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. Nobody is allowed to pass through the ruined section. A portion of Port Royal sank under the water, and two men were drowned. The batteries subsided eight feet, engulfing a sapper. The water is still spouting through the debris in several places.

MILITARY CASUALTIES.

The following undated telegram from the General Officer Commanding, Jamaica, has been received at the War Office (Jan. 19):

Known casualties to date:—

DEATHS.

Officers.—Major W. H. Hardyman, West India Regt.; and Lieut J Lamont, West India Regt.

European Non-commissioned Officers:—Qrmr. Sergt. Sykes, Royal Army Medical Corps; and Company Sergt-Major Sugden, West India Regt, and wife.

Non-commissioned officers and men West India Regt. ten; also missing, three.

Europeans.—Sapper Warburton; wife and daughter of Qrmr Sergt. Gane, West India Regt., wife of Prison Warder Sergt. J. Venesse, Military Prison Staff Corps; daughter of Staff-Sergt. Grant, Royal Army Medical Corps.

INJURED.

Officers.—Seriously.—Lieut. H. C. Sidgwick, M. B., Royal Army Medical Corps, compound fracture of leg, progressing. Not seriously.—Capt. W. P. Marley, Lieut. R. R. Leader, Lieut. A. B. Priestley, Lieut. A. C. H. Dixon, Qrmr J. E. Kingchurch, West India Regt, Qrmr. S. H. Price, West India Regt, Major G. M. Hutton, D. S.O.R.E., Second Lieut G. McO, Roome, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Non-commissioned Officers and Men.—Dangerously—Sergt. Sharpe, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Seriously.—Wife of foreman of work Staff Sergt. C. A. Ireland, R E.; child of Company Sergt-Major R. T. Levitt, West India Regt.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE ADMIRAL.

A Washington telegram (Jan. 18) stated:—Congress has responded promptly to Mr. Metcalf's request for sanction to use Government supplies for the relief of Jamaica. The Bill passed gives the Executive a free hand, but at present it is only proposed to use the stores in the supply-ship "Celtic," which probably arrived at Kingston this morning.

Washington, Jan. 18 (Reuter):—Rear-Admiral Evans has sent a wireless telegram stating that the United States vessel "Yantic" ("Celtic") arrived at Kingston at midnight with further medical supplies and journalists on board.

Rear-Admiral Evans has transmitted to the Navy Dept. the following wireless message:—

"Capt. Pendleton, of the battleship "Missouri," reports that the 'Missouri,' "Indiana," and "Whipple" are the only warships at present in Kingston Harbour. Admiral Davis is at present ashore conferring with Sir Alexander Swettenham, the Governor. The situation is quiet. Food and tents are badly needed."

New York, Jan. 18—Rear Admiral Davis has sent the following message by wireless telegraphy to Rear Admiral Evans at Guantanamo, under date Jan. 17:—

"The 'Missouri' and the "Indiana" anchored off Kingston at half-past eight this morning. Kingston is almost totally destroyed. Four hundred persons have been killed and aoout 500 are in hospital. The city is now quiet. We have plenty of doctors, but are short of dressings. We have supplied all that we could spare."

THE REAR-ADMIRAL ABSQATULATES.

On Monday the startling news was published in this country that Rear-Admiral Davis had retired from Kingston. "Reuter" telegraphed from New York on Sunday:—The following telegram dated Jan. 19, has been received here from Kingston:—

"Rear-Admiral Davis leaves with his fleet this afternoon in consequence of a peremptory letter from Sir A. Swettenham requesting him to withdraw his sailors from the city on the ground that he is fully able to attend to all the needs of the population. Sir A. Swettenham adds that he is only willing to permit a party of unarmed Americans to land to protect their Consulate. Rear-Admiral Davis declares that the immediate departure of his vessels is the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States."

A Kingston telegram (Jan. 19) explains:—The friction between the Governor and Rear-Admiral Davis began on the arrival of the squadron, when the former objected to the firing of a salute in his honour on the ground that the citizens might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He declared that American aid was unnecessary, as the Government was fully able to preserve order, tend the wounded, and succour the homeless. Admiral Davis, however, landed a party of bluejackets, who patrolled the street, cleared away *debris*, razed ruins, and attended many of the wounded.

After the incident concerning the salute Admiral Davis wrote to the Governor as follows:—

My Dear Governor,—I beg you to accept my apology for the mistake in regard to the salute this afternoon. My orders were misunderstood, and the disregard of your wishes was due to a mistake in the transmission of my order. I trust this apparent disregard of your wishes will be overlooked. I landed working parties from both ships to-day to aid in clearing the various streets and buildings, and propose landing parties to-morrow for the same purpose, unless you expressly do not desire it. I think a great deal might be done in the way of assistance to private individuals without interfering with the forces of yourself or with the Government officials, as our only object in being here is to render such assistance as we can. I trust you will justify me in this matter for the cause of our common humanity.

I had a patrol of six men ashore to-day to guard and secure the archives of the United States Consulate, with a party, of ten for clearing away the wreckage. This party, after finishing its work at the Consulate, assisted a working party to catch some thieves, recovering from them a safe taken from a jewellery store valued at 5,000 dols. From this I judge that the police surveillance of the city is inadequate for the protection of private property. Actuated by the same motive—namely, common humanity—I shall direct the medical officers of my squadron to make all efforts to aid cases of distress which might perhaps not come under the observation of your medical officers. I shall have pleasure in meeting you at the hour appointed—10 a. m.—at Headquarters House, and trust you will approve of my action in this matter. Your obedient servant. Ch. Davis, Rear-Admiral.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Sir Alexander Swettenham replied on Friday as follows:—

Dear Admiral.—Thanks very much for your letter, for your kind call, and for all the assistance you have given and offered us. While I most heartily appreciate your very generous offers of assistance, I feel it my duty to ask you to re-embark the working party and all parties which your kindness prompted you to land. If, in consideration of the American Vice-Consul's assiduous attentions to his family at his country house, the American Consulate should need guarding in your opinion, although he is present and it was unguarded an hour ago, I have no objection to your detailing a force for the sole purpose of guarding it. But the party must not have firearms or anything more offensive than clubs or staves for this function. I find that your working party this morning was helping Mr. Crosswell to clean his store, Mr. Crosswell is delighted that this work should be done free of cost, and if your Excellency will remain long enough, I am sure all private owners will be glad of the services of the Navy to save them expense. It is no longer a question of humanity. All those who are dead died days ago, and the work of giving them burial is merely one of convenience. I shall be glad to accept delivery of the safe which the alleged thieves took possession of. The American Vice-Consul has no knowledge of it. The store is close to a sentry-post, and the officer in charge of the post professes ignorance of the incident. I believe the police surveillance of the city is adequate for the protection of private property. I may remind your Excellency that not long ago it was discovered that thieves entered and pillaged the house of a New York millionaire during his absence in the summer. But this would not have justified a British admiral in landing an armed party to assist the New York police. I have the honour to be, with profound gratitude and the highest respect, your obedient servant,

Alexander Swettenham, Governor.

When Admiral Davis called at Headquarters House this morning to take farewell of the Governor he waited fifteen minutes, and then informed the Governor's aide-decamp that he could not wait any longer, and asksd him to tell the Governor that in consequence of his attitude in not desiring American aid he had countermanded the President's order despatching the *Celtic* laden with beef for the relief of Kingston.

The Governor arriving at that moment, a brief private meeting took place, and Sir Alexander Swettenham escorted the admiral to his carriage.

In the course of the salutations which were exchanged the Governor, replying to the admiral's expression of regret that he was unable to do anything more for Kingston, said: "All the more to your honour," adding with a bow—evidently in reply to the admiral's reference to his departure—"I should do the same if I were in your place.

The *New York Times* published on the 20th a long despatch from Mr. W. Ralph Hall Caine, under Fridays date, describing his experiences at Kingston during and after the earthquake. In the course of it Mr. Caine says:—"I know personally that the situation has been immensely relived by the arrival of the American warships "Missouri" and "Indiana" with a torpedo-boat, under the command of Admiral Davis, with men ready to offer as a guard, and surgeons with medical comforts and supplies. Without a moment's delay the admiral landed a body of men as guards. He also tendered the services of his medical staff, but Sir Alexander Swettenham, who exchanged courtesies with Admiral Davis on board the "Missouri," declined the offer on the ground that he saw no justification for accepting it. Yet I know that the presence of the bluejackets quelled with opportuneness a rising among the prisoners in the penitentiary and established a sense of power and authority, the value of which it is impossible to overestimate. I cannot appreciate the feeling behind these diplomatic courtesies, and do not know how far the Governor is acting under the pressure of medical etiquette, but I do know that the American admiral's offer was made in the cause of our common humanity, and the aid of eight surgeons was declined, while the hospital was crowded with four or five hundred patients, though there the accommodation was barely sufficient for half that number."

CITIZENS PROTEST.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Saturday night from Kingston:—There is keen resentment at the Governor's determination to rehabilitate Kingston without American aid. I have hitherto refrained from mentioning the friction that existed because of the possibility of the Governor reconsidering his decision, but the warships sailed last night. The officers are undoubtdly chagrined at the Governor's refusal to accept their services. Although Admiral Davis says there is no friction, he says he was prepared to do the utmost in his power, and would have landed every available man from his ships to clear the ruins and destroy the dangerous buildings.

The citizens acted in the matter. On their behalf the Mayor went officially to Admiral Davis, disclaimed the attitude of the Governor, and requested him to remain at Kingston. But the admiral declined to do so, and said be was bound to respect the wishes of the Government. The Governor even threatened to arrest Mr. Magnus, leading King Street merchant, unless he desisted using American marines to help him in clearing up the ruins of his store. In consequence of this position assumed by the Governor the repair work has been greatly retarded. The negroes are disinclined to work preferring to picnic in the relief camp. A large portion of the ruins are uncleared, and these undoubtedly conceal more bodies. A bad stench prevails and there is a scarcity of disinfectants. The citizens are exhausted after their week's ceaseless labours night and day. Admiral Davis established a Red Cross hospital at Winchester Park, where the American Jesuits are unremittingly caring for the wounded.

Guantanamo, Jan 21 (Reuter).—Americans who have arrived from Kingston state that just before the departure of the American warships the Mayor and City Council of Kingston petitioned the admiral to remain, and the Relief Committee, headed by Archbishop Nuttall, threatened to resign. It is added that the hospital patients were much concerned at the departure of the American surgeons and that the Red Cross nurses declared that the Governor's action in causing the Americans to withdraw was nothing short of criminal.

TEREGRAM FROM MR. HALDANE.

Meantime (Jan. 21-22) Mr. Haldane interposed a telegram on his own account to Mr. Secretary Root, Washington:—

"Have read in newspaper this morning what purports to be letter from Governor of Jamaica. Can only say that on materials before me I entertain, as responsible for the troops in the island, feelings of deep gratitude to the American Admiral for generous assistance rendered at a most critical time.

"Haldane, Secretary of State for War, London."

Washington, Tuesday.—The following reply has been despatched to the telegram from Mr. Haldane, Secretary, of State for War, which expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered by the American Admiral:—

"The President greatly appreciates your cordial telegram, and is glad if the proximity of this country has made it possible to be of the slightest assistance to the stricken people of Jamaica in this crisis.

"If because of this proximity, and pending the arrival of your warships and transports, we can render any further aid whatever, the President earnestly hopes you will call on him without hesitation.

"We know how cheerfully you would render such aid to us were the circumstances reversed.

"R. Bacon, Acting Secretary of State."

Washington, Jan. 22 (Reuter).—Mr. Esme Howard, the British Charge d'Affaires, called upon Mr. Bacon, Acting Secretary of State, last evening, and communicated to him a despatch from Sir E. Grey, who stated that he was causing an official inquiry to be made for the purpose of determining the authenticity of Sir A. Swettenham's letter to Rear-Admiral Davis.

"If," the despatch says, "these newspaper advices prove correct, Great Britain will deeply regret that a British official should have written such a letter to the gallant admiral who had rendered such valuable assistance to British subjects at a time of great suffering and distress."

Mr. Bacon assured Mr. Howard that President Roosevelt and the officials of the State departments were much gratified at the receipt of the messages from Great Britain, especially in view of the fact that the British Government had not even waited for official advices concerning the unfortunate incident before communicating with the American Government.

Kingston (*via* Holland Bay), Monday.—His Majesty's ship *Indefatigable* arrived from Trinidad this morning, and landed supplies.

Hundreds of temporary huts are arising from the ruins, built out of the debris.

Archbishop Nuttall has called the thanks of the community to President Roosevelt for the assistance rendered by Admiral Davis, and the citizens of Kingston are organising a Roosevelt testimonial.

The bank vaults were reopened to-day.

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENT.

Berlin, Jan. 21 (*Times*).—Great prominence is given in the Berlin Press to the reports of the Anglo-American incident at Kingston. Commenting on these differences the *Post* writes:—

"German assistance rendered by the Hamburg-America Line, the efficacy of which is recognised, is in no way influenced by this Anglo-Saxon intermezzo. It is to be hoped, however, that no money will be collected in Germany for the relief of the sufferers in Kingston, as was done for the sufferers in the Indian famine. Rich England has enough money herself to help her colonies."

Paris, January 21 (Reuter).—Too occupied with other matters, the papers give but scant attention to the Anglo-American incident in Jamaica. The *Journal des Debats*, however, makes a brief allusion to the subject, and says:—"Notwithstanding the protests of the American Press, it is doubtful whether anything serious will arise out of the matter. Sir J. A. Swettenham is, indeed, quite right to remind the Americans that they acted much the same in the San Francisco catastrophe, and it is both natural and justifiable that any nation should object to foreigners landing in its territory and interfering with matters that do not concern them when nobody has asked their assistance."

THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Reported Resignation.

A well-credited report has reached New York, Reuter says, that Sir Alexander Swettenham has offered to resign. The Colonial Office is unable to confirm or deny the above report. It is, however, stated that communications of a very confidential nature are passing between Downing-Street and Sir A. Swettenham.

Our Kingston correspondent telegraphs, under Thursday's date:—

All the business section of Kingston has been destroyed by the earthquake or fire, and half the other buildings are uninhabitable. The dead actually discovered are about 700. There were few deaths in other places. Some of the larger buildings are seriously injured. In one third of the island the general population is unaffected, the stress being confined to Kingston, Able-bodied persons are clearing the city. Food is secure for all.

Half the population is sheltering on the racecourse, in the open lands, or living in outrooms. Many widows and orphans are without resources, and large numbers need help to make their homes habitable. They depend largely on generous assistance from British friends.

The insurance companies deal liberally, The burnt sectsoa can be restored without much public assisaance The process of re-erection will afford occuparion to a great mauy. Some labourers have been unnerved by the diaiter, but others work readily. There is no hope ot rebuilding the larger houses middle class or smaler houses next them Without genorous help. The slight wooden homes of the poorest class can be restored for a few thousand pound.

WORK OF RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The relief committee is already beginning work on the poorest homes, but there is a shortage of buiding material. Money is immediately needed to purchase timber. Great destruction has been done to the church buildings of all denominations apart from the business ection, and the large houses.

The Archbishop of the West Indies, the Rev. Enos Nuttall, telegraphs from Kingston: "I propose to insist that smaller buildings be eventually erected by the Relief Committee. They must be simple, strong wooden frames on concrete foundations. Almost every building of this type stood the shock well. "I am myself living and writing with my secretaries in a coachhouse so constructed that more massive buildings were shattered, A serious present hindrance to the restored confidence is the continuationn of minor shocks, with occasional heavier ones."

The Archbishop's decision is interesting in view of the Governor's order, reported by a "Times" correspondent, that the ruined buildings shall be rebuilt of brick as before.

Two earthquake shocks, sufficiently severe to rattle the doors and widnows, were felt on Thursday at Stavanger, on the west coast of Norwayi, telegraphs our Christiania, correspondent.

THE MUSIC-HALL WAR.

No Signs of Surrender.

The music-hall war continues. There is no sign of compromise, and the suggestions of arbitration have borne no fruit. To-night Miss Marie Lloyd, Mr. Gus Elen, Mr, Joe Elvin, Mr. Alec Hurley, and others mode a tour of the music-halls in motor-cars, and in some instances delivered short speeches. Picketing was again active to-night,

It is significant of the determined attitude of the managers that since the companies billed to appear at the beginning of the week at the halls controlled by Mr. Payne and Mr. Gibbons went on strike, the former has signed 250 new contracts and the latter 150.

To-night witnessed the usual arrival of the Alliance pickets at the fourteen barred music-halls, but beyond distributing handbills explaining the cause of the artists, they did nothing. Outside all the halls police were present in large numbers, and in no case were people allowed to remain long in the neighbourhood of any of the entrances. At the Tivoli the pickets were more numerous than elsewhere, and occasionally they booed come of the artists who arrived there to do their turns. The noise however, never got beyond the limits of good humour, and in no case was there any serious disturabonce.

Most of the variety theatres seemed to have got larger audiences to-night, and in addition to being able to provide fulier orchestras, the emergency turns were better then they were in the earlier part of the week.

RUMOURS OF ARBITRATION.

There were persistent rumours afloat in the neighbourhood of the National Aliance head quarters to-day that the managers were, willing to arbitrate, but the managers, when questioned on the matter by a representative of the "Daily Mail," knew nothing about it, It was stated by a prominent official of the Variety Artists Federation that Mr, Asquith had been suggested as an impartial arbitrator, and objected to cy the managers; but at the office of the London Entertainment Protection Association the only comment was that Mr. Asquith's name had not been suggested to them, Nor had any rumour of arbitration emanated from them

MARIE LLOYD'S VIEWS.

In a letter to the "Daily Mail" Miss Marie Lloyd says:—

"I am most anxious that the public should understand that we stars,' as we are called, are fighting the battle of our poorer brother and sister artists, far more than we are for ourselves. No one can know, if they have not been in the profession all their lines. as I have, what the smaller artists have to put up with. Their profession is everything to them, and both they and their children are dependent on it, but they are made to sign cotracts which are getting harder every year.

"What we want is justiee and help for the weaker ones, who are not able to take care of themselves."

RAISULI STILL PLOTTING.

All the roads around here are unsafe and are dominated by Raisuli and the briganu Valiente. Mail couriers can travel only by night and were fired at last night by soldiers of the Mahalla the Sultan's army who are also terrorising the country.

Tetuan itself is quiet but quite isolated. The natives report that Raisuli is absolutely in the hands of the Zebal tribesmen who however will not give him up.

There are also reports that Raisuli is endeavouring to open communication with the Pretender and is negotiating for a new move.

The Government has impossed a halfdollar hut tax on the tribes who permitted Raisuli's escape. It is probable that this is a tentative measure. If the tax is paid promptly it is certain to be inereased. As the tribes probably will refuse to pay and as the Mehalla is very untrustworthy further complicationsi are certain.

AUSRALIAN REVENUE.

The revenue of the Gommonwealth for the six months ending December 31 was £6,406,796, an increase of £471,646 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905. The Customs and Excise revenue amounted to £4,832,109, and the postal revenue to £1,533,729, showing increases of £306,391 and £161,672 rectively, as compared with the corresponding period of 1905.

The total expenditure for the six months was £2,531,686, an increase of £318,318 as compared with the last six months of 1906. Sugar bounties were rasponsible for £121,000 of the increas in expenditure. The total amount returned by the Connonwealth to the State Governments was £3,875,106, an increase of £163,327 as compared with the sum returned for the second half of 1905.—*Reuter*.

HISTORIC PENSION CLAIM.

The Council of State has rendered judgment in the remarkable Champagne-Bouzy case. This case has reference to the payment by the State of an annuity of 6,000 francs to the descendants of a certain d'Yves de La Boissiere de Chambors, who was killed while hunting by the Dauphin. son of Louis XV. The annuity was granted on March 1, 1757, to the widow and posterity in perpetuity, and has been regularly paid since, having been maintained as an exception by the laws of August, 1790.

In 1903 the last surviving descendants, Comte de Sainte Ildegonde and his sister, Mme de Champagne-Bouzy, were receiving half-shares of the pension. The Comte died in that year, and the sister now claimed the whole of the pension. and not merely the half-share which had been her due when her brother was living The Council of State upholds this view of the matter, and declares that the Minister of Finance was wrong when he refused the claim.

A CHILD OF FORTUNE.

Two Flights of 24,000 Miles.

A pretty, fair-haired child of nine summers, Australian-born, is the little heroine of a drama which has its scenes of action 12,000 miles apart—in Melbourne and in London.

Her parents have lived in the Victorian capital. Her mother is a lady of wealth, and the curly-headed little child is the heiress of a large fortune, contingent on either her mother's death or her own coming of age. Parental disagreements have played for a couple of years around this child of tortune, father and mother contending for her possession, and this struggle of affection has involved two flights and two pursuits between England and Australia.

The child and her parents have travelled within the last four years 36,000 miles. Once it was the father's disappearance from England with the child, pursued and recovered by the mother; next it was the mother's flight from Australia back to England with the child, followed across the ocean oy the father and carried off by him again; now the child has vanished for the third time, and is believed to be once again in the father's custody, while the frustrated mother, who is in England, is employing all her resources to ascertain their movements and regain her daughter.

MOTHER OUTLINES STORY.

The name of the child is Muriel Doris Knipe; the name of the father, Roderic Elvard Knipe.

The mother, Mrs. Knipe, called at the "Daily Mail" office to-day and outlined the story, as above stated. It was in December, 1904, that husband and wife came from Melbourne on a visit to England, bringing the child. It was while in London that the husband disappeared with the child, Mrs. Knipe followed to Melbourne, saw her husband, and it was then arranged that she should have the child so long as she remained in Melbourne.

A few months ago Mrs. Knipe said she suddenly disappeared from Melbourne with the child and came to London. Early this month she was told that her husband had arrived. Then Mrs. Knipe removed to Worthing with the child, who was sent to the convent school conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Lion. Mrs. Knipe was joined by her mother.

On Wednesday last, according to Mrs. Knipe, the child was snatched up as she left the convent door by a tall man, carried to a landau in waiting, and driven away. Since then the mother has heard nothing of her child, It has been ascertained that the vehicle containing the child was driven to Shoreham Railway Station, about four miles distant.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MARCH.

Great Demonstration.

In the great demonstration in favour of feminine suffrage, which is being organised by the Central Association of Women's Suffrage Socities for February 9, a march will take place from Hyde Park to Exeter Hall, accompanied by banners.

The Society has issued a circular requesting all women who are interested in the Suffrage movement to help by joining the procession, undertaking to bring a certain number of friends; by undertaking to distribute notices of the procession; by lending carriages, motor cars, or else by contributing to the expenses of the demonstration.

Among those who have already consented to join the procession are Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Strachey, Lady Onslow, Miss Emily Devis founder of Girton College and one of the original signatories to the declaration presented to Parliament by John Stuart Mill in 1867, and ladies representing many political, industrial, and social organisations.

"LES BOUFFONS."

At the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre.

In the new play, successfully produced last night at Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's Theatre, the great actress takes the character of a hunchbacked buffoon; and one can but marvel at the versatile talent of the clever woman, who is equally at home in such widely differnt characters. "Les Bouffons" is described as a "story" in four acts, and the scene is set some time in the sixteenth century.

The Baron de Mautpre is an impoverished nobleman, who lives with his pretty seventeen-year-old daughter Solange, whom he adores. Solange, owing to her father's poverty, leads a secluded life in the gloomy old castle. Two young noblemen in the neighbourhood have caught sight of and fallen in love with Solange. The difficulty, however, is to enter the castle.

By a ruse, which is prettily set forth, the two lovers make their entrance in the disguise of buffoons, to take part in a competition. To cheer his daughter, the Baron has, on the advice of his apothecary, decided to employ a buffoon, and the choice is to be made from amongst those who present themselves. The most charming scene in the piece is when the two young noblemen Narcisse, in a magnificent buffoon's costume, and Jacasse (Mme. Sarah Bernhardt), more quietly attired and wearing a hump, compete in a witty bout for the honour of being selected by Solange.

Jacasse comes triumphant out of the competition, and in spite of his hump Solange falls in love with him. "Can a man be cured of a hump?" she artlessly asks the old apothecary, who is in the secret. "Yes," he replies, "it sometimes happens that a hump disappears on the humpback's wedding day."

So it does, and that is the entire piece. The verse, which is very pretty, lost nothing in the mouth of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, aided by such clever artists as MM. Decœur, Krauss, Maury, Laroche, Gervla, Guide, and Mlle. Greuze who is a charming Solange,

SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

First Meeting.

MR. MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJI PEERBOHY, presided at the first meeting of the Share holders of the Shah Steam Navigation Company limited held last evening at the registered office of the company, Hornby Road.

The following report from the Directors was submitted before the meeting:

The Company was registered on the 18th August 1906 and 3727 shares have been subscribed for upto date, irrespective of 800 shares allotted [illegible] the vendors in part payment of the purchase Money. Rs. 1,86,350 have been received as Application Calls, Rs. 3,65,200 as Allotment and Rs. 3,24,100 as the Final Call upto date, aggregating Rs. 8,75,650 leaving the balance of Rs. 56,100 [illegible] paid out of the amount Rs. 8,14,500 have been paid to the vendors in cash, in respect of the purchase money payble to them as follows:—*i.e.*, Rs. 1,58,000 on 6-9-06; 20,000 [illegible] 7-9-06; 24,000 on 90-9 09; 50,000 on 13-9-[illegible] 60,000 on 5-10 06; 200,000 on 16-10-06; 20,000 on 27-11 06 Rs. 1,20,000 on 27-12-06; 3,7500 on 9-1-07; 50,000 on 11-1-07 & 75,000 on 5 2-07 and Fully Paid up shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 have also been allotted to the vendors. The veuders have thus been paid Rs. 10,14,500 out of the total consideration of Rs, 14,25,000. The board has been advised that one of the steamers Viz. s. s. Rander Reunion would not prove sufficiently remunerative. she was handed back to the vendors, Messrs. Essaji Tajbhoy for the sum of Rs, 90,000 being the price originally fixed for that steamer. The company has now 8 steamers out of which 7 are playing between Bombay on various ports and the reamining S.S. Shah Jehan is now lying in Bombay Harbour, as she to be repaired before she can be found seaworthy. Your Board has called upon the venors toput the steamer in a seaworthy and well equipped condition. The venors have offered to do so, without prejudice to their con entions, that they are not bound to do so. Your Directors have the pleasure to report the purchase of two steam Launches at the aggregate cost of Rs. 35,000 one of which is now engaged in Colombo and other has been sent to Jeddah. Your Directors regret that disputes have arisen between the endors and the company regarding certain items of the disbursements and supply of articles by the vendors and a certain counter claims, which the board is adviss to make against the venders in respect of repairs and equipment of several vessels and the disputes are refferred to Arbtration, Owing to the short period of the working of the company, and—complete accounts of the last voyages of Dec, not having been received, to the accounts upto 31st Dec, have not been completed and it is not possible for the board to place before the share-holders any statement of account. In the meantime however, the Directors have the pleasure to state, that notwithstanding keep compeqition, the business transacted by the—company shows a fair margin of Profit and the board hores to be able to place before the share holders at the next first annual general meeting a satisfactory result. For keeping proper supervision and watching the company's interests Mr. Alibhoy, a member of the agents' firm has gone to Jeddah and the board hopes that his presence there will be conducive to the well fare of the company. As all the Directors except Ex. Officio Director, Mr. Mohemedbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy in terms of Sec. 91 of the Articles of Association, but are elligible for the re-election, you are requested to elect Directors in their places. The board also recommends to elect two more Directors to fix the number of Directors to be 7 exclusive of the Ex. Officio Director."

On the motion of Mr. N. Robert the report was adopted. The following resolutions were also carried: That the number of directors exclusive of the ex-officio Director be seven; and Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt; and Messrs. Haji Ismal Haji Allana, Ismail Haji Baigmahomed Abdul Rehman; Haji Ahmed Hassum, and Essaji Tajbhoy, who retired were re-elected directors of the company and, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and Mr. N. Robert were elected additional directors. Messrs. Shapoorji B. Billimoria and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 400 each.

The usual compliments to the chair terminated the proseedings.

MADRAS PORTS ADMINISTRATION.

Record Trade Activity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

From the order of the Madras Government, reviewing the Administration Report of the Madras Port Department for 1905-1906, we learn that the value of trade at the various ports collectively was greater in the year than it has been in recent time. The trade of the chief port was of the value of Rs 14 crores, which constitutes a record; that of minor ports nearly Rs. 21 crores, while the value of the trade of Tuticorin and Cochin, two principal minor ports, attained a record value of over Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 3½ crores, respectively. The year was one of great activity in all the ports, one in which important administration reforms, such as re-arrangement of port funds, reduction of port dues in view of levy of special dues for Coast Lights, and extension of various Acts to the ports were either introduced or discussed,

IN THE TWILIGHT OF PERPETUAL DOUBT.

Raftan chun hakkikatast pas budan chist? Rahe tamaye mahol paimudan chist? (Depart we must, what boots it then to be and gyrate round vain desires.)

"Arise and fly
The reeling faun the sensual feast,
Move upward working out the beast,
And let the ape and tiger die."

Buried in their shrouds of sand and stone lie the famous cities of antiquity: Carthage with its white promontaries, the Greek cities of Sicily, the Compagna of Rome, with its fragments of ruinous enclosure, broken aqueducts, crazy walls and yawning tombs, the necropolises which sleep the sleep of twenty centuries under the cinders of Vesuvius. Vestiges of far off cities with their teeming tens of thousands of yore now stand as glorious shadows of the past under a burning eastern sun. Conjure up the multitude that lived and bustled in these places. See them defile past with their passions consuming them, their love, their hate, their vanished ambitions, their triumphs and their reverses smoked and swept away by the breath of time. Sovereigns and Chiefs of empires, heroes and tyrants whose names have been noised by the clarions of history, and whom the future will forget—all ride off the scene. They pass like ephmeral shadows, like grinning spectres, whom the glory of an hour intoxicated, when the next called them to the tomb to be devoured.

"Dara raha na Jam, na Sikandar sa badshah "Takhte zamin pe sainkron aye chale gaye" (Neither Darius nor Jamshid, nor Alexander has remained. Hundreds have made their entrances and exits on the theatre of this world.)

And what remains to tell the tale of those mighty people and vast cities, are some dismal mounds, a heap of stones and sepulchres shaded by meagre plants through whose boughs the evening wind sighs as it rustles. How many others whose names are even unknown, what races, what civilisations, what magnificent metropolises lie for ever under the profound sheet of waters over the surface of engulfed continents! And why this stir and bustle of peoples, why have generations succeeded generations like layers of sand incessantly carried by billows to cover those that have gone before; why these labours, these struggles and these sufferings, if everything has the tomb for its destination? Ages which are the minutes of eternity have seen nations and kingdoms vanish. There go the Romans in their pride and their triumphal cars, the Greeks with their elegant wives and mistresses, Jugurtha with his swarms of Numidian horse and Attila with his thundering hosts. The Sphinx has devoured them all.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

"Thus to be dead while the world goes by." Sit and ponder. "Does Jones see farther than we have seen? "Is he one with the stars in the watching sky? "Or down there under the growing grass "Does he hear the feet of the day-light pass?" Over the sad debris of empires, smiling Nature with her living architecture of shrubs and briars, waving ivy, wall flowers and creeping plants throws a mantle. With her nothing dies but to be reborn. At her evolutions preside profound laws and immutable order. Is man alone then destined to nihility and neglect? Before the cold remains of one nearest and dearest to us, who has shared our life, the impression produced by the spectacle of dead cities becomes more acute. "A lovely form fair as breathing marble "lies dying." With oppressed heart you watch the shadow of the shoreless beyond slowly spread over her features. The inner furnace throws but a pale and flickering glimmer. Faint and more faint it grows till it is snuffed out quite. "Is she dead, and a clod there, down below, "Or dead and wiser than any alive. "Which? Ah, who of us all may know? "Or who can say how the dead folk thrive." The problem interests us all, for we all are going that way. Does everything end with death? Is death but a dismal repose in annihilation? Or an entrance to another sphere of sensations? These questions crop up everywhere. On the vast theatre of the world suffering reigns supreme. The goad of want and woe urges the unbridled round the terrible reel of life and of death. On all sides there goes up the cry of anguish. Death is passing along and it mows as it passes. Bright flowers fade, withered stems are left. Death is the note of interrogation which faces us for ever. It is the central and the first of questions round which cluster many another. The scrutiny of it has been the care and the despair of ages, the raison d'etre of a host of philosophic systems. Despite these efforts of thought obscurity weighs upon us.

SCIENCE TO THE RESCUE, BUT MUTE.

Science with her glorious discoveries to illumine the murkiest of nights cannot shed a single ray to dispel the gloom. Nothing is lost, nothing created, all is transformation says she, and is mute. With our glorious civilisation, the horizon of our wants keeps extending. Every new want breeds a new woe. A luxury to-day is a necessity to-morrow. With no lofty ideal to look up to, no clear notion of destiny to cheer up, moral decay sets in: hence excesses and revolts. Scepticism and materialism stalk the temples and churches and under their perfidious breath flourish appetites, passions and desires. Social convulsions menace us. The dogmatism of omnipotent Science is challenged, as she did that of theology. Struck by the surprising results of physics and calculation, men were elated and believed that the larger life problems were near solution. But to this proud exaltation has now succeeded a depression mingled with suspicion. Where is the certainty promised us by Science? ask they. If ever certainty were incomplete it is that offered by Natural Science. And as to the exact sciences, there is Geometry based on arbitrary affirmation, and Algebra on mere methods of reasoning, with as much or as little certainty as there is in the formula of a Syllogism. Is not this emphatically true? But it is a fact by no means recognised by all. And the fanatic whose form of bigotry is experimental or exact science strenuously denies it. He holds high the banner of the Inductive Sciences.

PARACELSUS AND MESMER.

Let him call to mind that those of his kidney have called and do call Paracelsus a quack and Mesmer a charlatan. And what greater discoveries are there than those of Nitrogen by the former, and of Mesmerism—now Hypnotism, fathering the thing and rejecting the name—by the latter whose claims have been vindicated by Professors Charcot and Richet. What the scientist pointed at with a smile of superiority and the finger of scorn is now an accepted fact, and the ease and unconcern with which this whilom traducer speaks of it, lowers our respect for him. A scientist forsooth! Let him tell us the least part of the mystery of man or of the nature which environs him. The advocates for crossing the Atlantic with steamers were taken for "clever" but "a little singular people" like Mr. F's aunt, by their contemporaries. This forcibly reminds us of Buckle's profound observation: "Owing to circumstances still unknown there appear from time totime great thinkers who, devoting their lives to a single purpose, are able to anticipate the progress of mankind and to produce a religion or a philosophy by which important effects are eventually brought about. But if we look into history we shall clearly see that although the origin of a new opinion may be thus due to a single man, the result which the new opinion produces will depend on the condition of the people among whom it is propagated. If either a religion or a philssophy is too much in advance of a nation it can do no present service but must bide its time until the minds of men are ripe for its reception. Every science, every creed has its martyrs. According to the ordinary course of affairs a few generations pass away and then there comes a period when these very truths are looked upon as common-place facts, and a little later there comes another period in which they are declared to be necessary, and even the dullest intellect wonders how they could ever have been denied."

UNEXPLAINED FORCES.

A new insect, plant or stone sets all the Royal Societies agog, who cry hail to the knowledge about the coprolites of saurians, the spawn of a fish or the dust of stars. But when their established systems are disturbed by the extraordinary magnetic conditions of a weak silly woman and revive persuasions it had long been their aim to eradicate, no wonder they should take it for *lese-majeste*. They must seek consolation in the words of Paul to the Corinthians: "But God has chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." An efflorescence of ideas believed to be extinct but which lay dormant have sprung up anew, and announce an intellectual and moral revival. Doctrines which were the soul of past civilisations are springing up in a new form. Many phenomena at which noses were turned up for long, and which savants are just interesting themselves in, offer a base of certitude and of demonstration unknown ere now. The studies of psychic forces furnish new notions for the solution of the great riddle. New mines are laid bare, and forms of existences revealed in spheres where no one dreamt of observing them. And out of these researches and studies and discoveries is evolved a conception of the world and of life, a knowledge of superior laws, an affirmation of justice and of universal order, well calculated to awaken in the heart of man—with an unshaken and enlightened faith in the future, a profound sentiment of his duties, a real attachment for his fellow-men capable of transforming the face of societies. It is not likely to appeal to those who, satisfied with a civilisation wholly superficial, aspire to no higher order of things. But for the sons and daughters of toil who with coarse fare and coarser thumbs have to sustain a fierce struggle for life, it carries a special balm. It takes them on a stage nearer the inmost centre in us all where truth abides in fulness."

The life seems no irony of fate, nor the out come of senseless chance, but the result of a just and equitable law with a radiant vista opening into the future. It furnishes an incentive to the noblest of actions, protection of [illegible] in the darkest night of uncertainty lightens the burden of trials and emboldens one to face death. The man who isolates himself from the hurry and bustle of external life, to contemplate his inner self, finds not only the inner and outer life different but in flat contradiction of each other. What the outer life finds decorous the inner often condemns; and in the midst of the world we are often disquieted by the still small voice that whispers us from within. This external life is the dominion of the brain—the intellect which belongs to the world—whilst the inner life dwells in the region of the heart, within the sphere of sensitive life, in the sympathetic and ganglionic system. It is Maeterlinck who says:—"It is good to remind men that the humblest among them has the power to carve his life after a divine model, to be a great moral personality—which he does not choose to—composed of equal parts of himself and of the ideal; and what in solid reality lives is assuredly that. In his humble and inevitable daily reality, every man ought to find for himself a special possibility of superior life. To conclude:—"Needs must there be one way, our chief" "Best way of worship: let me strive" "To find it, and when found, contrive" "My fellows also take their share." "This constitutes my earthly care:" "God's is above it, and distinct," For I, a man, with men am linked" "And not a brute with brutes; no gain" "That I experience, must remain" "Unshared: but should my best endeavour" "To share it, fail—subsisteth ever". "God's care above, and I exult" "That God, by God's own ways occult" "May—doth, I will believe—bring back" "All wanderers to a single track."

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

MRS. CRAIGIE MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Committee of the Mrs. Craigie Memorial Fund desire me to send you the enclosed Appeal, and to say that they would be very much obliged if you could find space for its insertion in your valuable paper.

The Committee would feel extremely grateful if, by this means, you could assist them in making the Fund known to your large circle of readers.—Yours &c.

ZOE PROCTER.

62, Chester Terrace, Eaton Square, London, S. W. 17 January, 1907.

A Committee has been formed by some of the friends of the late Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) to raise subscriptions for Memorial to her.

It is proposed that, in the event of sufficient funds being collected, the Memorial should include the following:—(*a*) A Portrait Plaque, in Marble or Bronze, to be placed in University College, London (where Mrs. Craigie studied); (*b*) A Replica of the Plaque to be placed in a suitable position in the United States; (*c*) A Scholarship, for the study of Modern English Literature, to be given annually in England; and (*d*) A similar Scholarship to be given annually in the United States.

Mr. Choate (the late American Ambassador to England) has promised to further the scheme in America.

It is unnecessary in this appeal to dwell on the unique position Mrs. Craigie held in England and in the United States. It is sufficient to say of Mrs. Craigie in the words used by Mr. Choate in his preface to her last book—"That in her brief day and generation she contributed much by her charming intellectual productions to the entertainment and enjoyment of hosts of English and American readers, who deeply lament her early death, and in whose affections she will hold a permanent place, and that had she lived longer, she would have achieved a still greater name and fame."

No doubt the many friends and admirers of this gifted author will be glad of the opportunity of showing their appreciation of her, and it is to be hoped that the public will respond generously to the scheme for honouring the memory of so distinguished a woman.

The Committee consists, at present, of the following:—Chairman, the Hon'ble Mrs. Rochfort Maguire.—His Excellency the American Ambassador; Mr. George Alexander. The Lady Allendale, Major E. A. Armstrong, Mr. Max Beerbohm, The Lady Charles Beresford, the Right Hon'ble Augustine Birrell, P. C., K. C., M. P., Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mrs. Arthur Bourchier, the Right Rev. Monsignor Brown, V. G., the Rev. R. J. Campbell, M. A., Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Mr. W. L. Courtney, M. A., LL. D., the Countess of Crewe, the Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G. C. S. I., the Lady Desborough, Mrs. F. Eckstein, Miss Blanche Eliot, the Lord Fitzmaurice, the Honble. Mrs. Walter Forbes, Mr. Clement Godson, M. D., Mr. Edmund Gosse, LL. D., the Right Hon'ble R. B. Haldane, P. C., K. C., M. P., Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, the Hon'ble Mrs. Arthur Henniker, Mr. Henry Higgs, the Lady Monson, Miss Mary Moore, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart. Mr. Owen Seaman, the Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Ashfordby Trenchard (Miss Jessie Bateman), Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, Mrs. Humphry Ward, the Right Rev. Bishop Welldon, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, C. I., R. R. C., Sir Charles Wyndham. Hon. Secretary, Miss Zoe Procter, 62, Chester Terrace, Eaton Square, S. W. Subscriptions may be sent to one of the following:—Hon. Treasurers, the Honble. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, 3, Cleveland Square, St. James's, S. W.; Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Salisbury Hall, St Albans; Miss Blanche Eliot, 8, Onslow Gardens, South Kensington, S. W. or to Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd. 1, Pall Mall East, London, S. W.

AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK, 1907.

Bombay Ladies' Meeting.

A representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen met by invitation on Thursday evening at the Residence of Lady Jenkins to concert measures to secure a good representation of Indian Women's Work at the first Australian Exhibition of Women's Work to be held in Melbourne in December of this year. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that the Hon. Mr. Fulton be elected President of the meeting. Lady Jenkins in opening the proceedings said:—The First Australian Exhibition of Women's Work is to be held at Melbourne in December of this year. Her Majesty the Queen Empress has graciously been pleased to become the Patroness of the Exhibition. Her Excellency Lady Northcote whose name is well-known in Bombay where she endeared herself to all sections of the population by her sympathy and generosity, has accepted the office of President of the Exhibition. Through the Exhibition is an Exhibition of the work of Australian Women, its movement is anxious to obtain specimens of the work of women of other countries, not for competition but as illustrations of the varied activities of women in other parts of the world.

Her Excellency Lady Northcote is especially anxious to have a good representation of the work of Indian women.

The ladies in Calcutta have enthusiastically taken up the work of securing Exhibits for the Exhibition at the instance of Her Excellency Lady Minto, and I think you will all agree that Bombay who knew and loved Lady Northcote must be even more enthusiastic.

The following resolutions were passed.

Lady Jehangir proposed that this meeting is gratified to learn that Her Excellency Lady Narthcote is desirous of having a good representation of Indian Women's Work at the First Australian Exhibition of Women's Work to be held in Melbourne in December of this year, and resolves that every efford should be made to carry out Her Excellency's intention. The proposition was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimutulla and was carried unanimously.

His Excellency Lord Lamington was elected Patron of the General Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey proposed and Mr. Darasha Chichgar seconded. A resolution appointing a very large number of leading and representative ladies and gentlemen as a General Committee for the purpose of giving effect to the presiding resolution. Votes of thanks were passed to Lady Jenkins for allowing the use of drawing room and to the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton for his able conduct in the Chair. Mr. Fulton in closing the proceedings expressed gratification at the great interest which Lady Northcote continues to take in Bombay and hoped that the Committee would succeed in securing a large number exhibits of Indian Women's Work. He added that that was one of the few meetings where no subscription list was sent round.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

Concluding Day's Proceedings.

The proceedings at yesterday's conference commenced with the most important subject of "How to improve our Diocesan Schools.

Reverand A. Bonney, Diocesan Inspector for religious instruction in European Schools, opened with the first paper. He thought the schools might be improved by taking note of the methods used in secular education. He described the thoroughness of this inspection and pointed out how the inspector put his finger on the weak places and did all he could to improve the teachers. In the same way, thoroughness should be the characteristic of religious inspection. That lack of system which so often marks missionary schools should be replaced by methodical syllabus teaching. He was glad to see this had been recognised in this Diocese and a definite syllabus supplied as a basis for the work of both European and vernacular schools. He asked that thoroughness might be accompanied by sympathy and broadmindedness in the Inspections and that teachers should be encouraged and given easy access to suitable books.

Mr. T. A. Savage, Head Master of the Cathedral Boys' School, next gave a paper which impressed the Conference with a deep appreciation of that service which Mr. Savage has rendered to education in general, and that carried out in church schools in particular. He said he did not propose to sketch even briefly the history of the foundation of our Diocesan Schools, though such a history would be interesting to schoolmasters and clergy alike. But he proceeded to say that the expectations which gave rise to their foundations had been fully realised. These schools had given what was sadly needed twenty years ago, viz. definite Church teaching; many pupils were now occupying positions of responsiblity in this Presidency, and he felt honestly thankful when he looked back over their careers and was assured that our labours had not altogether been wasted. There were young men now filling posts not only in the subordinate branches of the Government Services in this country, in mercantile offices, and in the Railways; but from the Bishop's School in Poona, and the Cathedral Schools, boys had gone forth even into the Army, Police, Medicine, Law, and the Indian Civil Service. He then expressed the conviction that though religious instruction should be given in the Schools, it was not enough, and should be supplemented by catechising in church and by children's services. The injunctions of the Church of England in regard to catechising were unmistakable. The rubric was not content with the saying of the Catechism, but desired the curate openly to instruct and examine the children in some parts of the Catechisin.

After a full examination into what had been achieved in the past, and as to the methods followed by inspectors in reporting upon the school's religious knowledge, which was generally severely condemnatory or over laudatory, he proceeded to sum up the position, present and future. It was, he said, hopeless to expect the same success in the future unless Government materially helped with more pecuniary assistance to enable teachers to be adequately remunerated for their work. Unless this were done, men and women of the right sort could not and would not come forward to offer their services as teachers in our church schools. This was the crux of the question and little improvement could be looked for until this matter was attended to at once.

The Revd. A. Darby next addressed the Conference. He asked that the lamp of education that had been our inheritance in the past might continue to be ours in the future. He insisted that education was not only a Church question but one of the utmost importance to the state—a state and national question. He believed that what was wanted was an all round training that did not neglect the secular, aesthetic, or religious side of it. He called this "The Orthodox faith of education," and said that in this matter there should be no heresy. To attain this end let the best teachers be engaged, and the policy of the schools the "strengthening of the teachers hands." He thought that the standard at present, both in European and vernacular schools, was lower than it was. He emphasised the duty of training teachers and suggested that some institution for this purpose should be started. And finally he expressed the opinion that there should be a union of Teachers. By these means improvement would be made.

Following him Mr. C. N. Hall approached the financial side of the question. He said the question was not only how to improve our Diocesan schools, but how to improve them with the means at our disposal. To achieve success there must be full cooperation.

He suggested five important means towards this end. First the formation of a general board for control of all the Church Schools in the Diocese; second that each school should retain its own Committee; third that the secretaries should be laymen, who were business men, and not the Chaplains; fourth that the secretaries should be paid; and fifth that there should be formed a Provident Fund for teachers. And in conclusion he asked the Church of England to abopt the method of organisation which was such a splendid feature in the schools of the Church of Rome.

Mrs. Jackson of Victoria High School, Poona, and Mr. Macree of the Bombay Education Society both spoke on this subject. The latter spoke of a utopian school wherein there should be some continuity of teaching, where no incompetent teacher should enter, and where that most wonderful organism of God's creation, the human mind, should receive all the attention it deserves.

Revd. Williams then brought the speeches to a close by asking that the widest liberty might be allowed in the matter of the Syllabus, and that the authorities would beware lest they introduced into India that very question which had been causing so much trouble to English Church life at home.

In commenting upon what had been said, His Lordship remarked that he thought we should all congratulate ourselves that, in India, there were no disabilities and we could teach our children what we wished. He did not agree that the clergy were sufficiently unbusinesslike to warrant some of the suggestions made. He wished to acknowledge to the full the great consideration the Government had shown, and to say that he thought, on the whole, we were well treated. He would welcome the criticism of all inspectors. He thought that education undertaken in the name of Church, and for the sake of the Children, must have the best and nothing but the best we could give. He was aware of the great pecuniary difficulty—the money question—and he said: "We cannot go over it, we cannot go around it; we will go through it."

The last subject before the Conference was the Education of Indian Christians, including Missionary industries, openings in life for our scholars, Hostels and Dharamsalas.

Canon Rivington spoke of the Education of the Indian christians. He emphashed the duty of parents to send their children to school, and the duty of the Church to give good cheap schools to meet every need. He said no education was worth the name that was devoid of religious instruction. It must grasp the whole man, it must form his character, and instil into him the highest motives. The kind of school to be provided was a parish school and all fees should be abolished. If this were so the government would be asked to raise its grant by a half. In speaking on the subject of instruction, the canon said that if the rubric of the Prayer Book were followed strictly the proper place for instruction of the children was at the Communion Service. Turning to the Industrial side of the question he said that there should be no want of combination among mission industries. He deprecated one mission underselling another. He thought such industries as lace making and needle work, which did not pay, should be dropped, and that a depot should be the place for the disposing of mission products. In conclusion, the speaker drew out the difference between mission industries that were expected to pay, and industrial schools which existed primarily for the training of Christians for a useful life. The former he disapproved of, but thought the Government were right in making a grant to all bona fide industrial schools.

The Rev. A. E. B. Leahy, Secretary of the S. P. G., Father Traill S. S. J. E. of Poona, and Rev. Shinde, followed with excellent papers dealing most exhaustively with the subject in all its bearings.

CLOSING THE CONFERENCE.

The Bishop thanked those who had read papers, and, in closing the first Bombay Diocesan Conference held since he came to India, said he had attended may conferences at home, and he was more than favourably impressed with the comparison between the present proceedings and those of the same kind in England. Both the papers and speeches from the floor had been helpful and suggestive, and would give all much food for thought. He thanked the Reverend. C. E. W. Hatchele for all the labour expended as Honorary Secretary of the Conference, and the Freemasons for so kindly granting the use of the hall at the cost of much inconvenience to themselves. Then he added his last word, summing up the tasks set him to carry out, by the members of the Conference.

Lay readers were to have licenses; army officers who were asked to read parade service were to be furnished with temporary licenses; an effort to get a "Railway travelling chaplain" was to be made; a Central Board for the consideration of Indian National questions was to be founded; chaplains were to confer with the military authorities about the attendance of men at the Holy Communion; and in the matter of the schools, a Diocesan board was to be formed, an inspector appointed, and an effort to start a Training College for teachers inaugurated.

The Bishop was then thanked by the Reverend W. H. Dickins for the admirable way he had filled the Chair; and before giving the blessing, His Lordship said:—

"If the Conference has furnished the Bishop with much food for thought, it has also laid upon him many most important tasks to perform."

The Conference was concluded by the singing of the hymn, "Now thank we all our God, "and the Pastoral Blessing.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CULT OF THE "LOUIS IV. BOW."

FOR girls' dancing frocks the "Louis XV. bow" is quite ubipuitous, writes our lady correspondent in Paris; it makes it's appearance in satin velvet, chiffon, and in small flowers. These quaint bows are exceedingly pretty when made of soft white satin and posed on dancing frocks of mousseline de soie or chiffon; also they are effective in small flowers, such as violets, forget-me-nots, and jasmine. The sweetest possible little party frock—worn lately by the seventeen-year-old daughter of a famous Parisian beauty—was made of ivory white Indian muslin; the skirt was round but touched the ground everywhere, and the hem was trimmed with a number of graduated flounces, each one edged with white satin ribbon. These flounces were arranged in vandykes, and at each point there was a rather large Louis XV. bow of white Liberty satin; with these bows a most charming effect was obtained, for through the loops was thrust a length of palest shell-pink tulle, and this cloudlike stuff was lightly spangled with silver; the bodice was extremely simple and fashioned in "bebe" style, with a cloud of spangled tulle over the shoulders and little puffed sleeves which barely covered the top of the arms; the tulle was passed through the loops of a large Louis XV. bow at the breast, and there was a wide sash-tied at the left side of ivory satin.

THE MODERN ART OF THE SILVERSMITH.

For the last part of the nineteenth century decorative art in England wandered in a wilderness prolific of nothing but weeds. Following the lead of great prophets it emerged in wonderment some twenty years ago and planted weeds of its own. The tender plant of novelty grew and flourished, finally blossoming into Art Nouveau. Furniture became "quaint," then unhealthy finally gruesome. We have tired of it all, and perhaps, rather late in the day have returned to pick up the threads of tradition dropped by the neless fingers of Sheraton at the bidding of Napoleon. Eighteenth-century dining rooms are looked upon as models to copy. People are talking about "Georgian" art with much confidence and satisfaction, feeling safe in using a term which embraces pretty nearly everything from Queen Anne to Empire.

THE GEORGIAN ERA.

Having found an old red brick house, standing four-square within a garden patterned out by clipped yews, dark mahogany is placed sacredly within its formal rooms, and we begin to look round for finishing touches. Old silver plate is the garniture obviously desired by sideboard and dining-table. We must take up the study of old Sheffield plate, learning to distinguish electroplate on copper from the gennie article rolled from the ingot; anp a fine difficulty we soon begin to get in over the matter. We must begiug to look for the Roco-tendenccies of Chippendale in in the silver work of Paul co do Lamerie, and learn something of the meanin of the standing salt. Strictly classical designs will bejfound, of course in the shapes and ornaments of Flaxman and many pieces of domestic silver will be seen to contain similar details to those which occur in the furniture of Heppelwhite and the brothers Adam. The lady of house will sumptuously array her Georgian home with high branching candelbra, kettle and stand, sugar bowls and sifters, cream jugs, tea-urns, coffee-pots, trays and salvers, apostle spoons, rat-tail spoens, cups, trencher salts, and tankards. She will keep her strictly ornamental accessories in a fine tarnish if her housewifely predilection for polish can be made to give way in deference to a sense of sombre colour. She may go so far even as to serve dinner in magnificent array direct on mahogany without the intervention of linen; though this is to take a very strong course in the desire for a contrasting back-ground to her plate. At all events, no tablecloth will be present between meals. Few families are there which possess nothing in the way of souvenirs in silver. Precious relics left by the wills of grandparents, birth spoons, even the more commonplace wedding present or athletic trophy, from the uncleus of cabinet and sideboard adornment.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—January 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major D T Lane, B
Capt A Gardiner, R E, B
Mr J Wilson, C S I, B Cov
Mr H L Battersby, B
Mr RA Gamble, B Cov
Mr JW E Poynting, B Cov
Mr WA T Pettigrew, B

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt S P James. I M S, B, 3 days' furl
Mr J Donald, B Cov. 7 mo furl
Mr J Wilson, C S I, B Cov, 2 mo furl on M C in continuation of privilege leave.
Mr J Mollison, B, 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr CJA Hoskins, B, 3 mo furl
Mr R N Burn, B, special leave commuted into furl on M C and extended 6 mo
Mr L W Wynch, C I E, M Cov furl to 31/11/07
Col T E Rowan, R A, 6 mo M C
Capt LR Kelly, R E, 2 mo
Capt AC Ingram, I M S, 2 mo
Capt G P Evans, 19 Punj, 3 mo M C
Capt G A H Beatty, 9 H, 6 mo M C
Chief Engineer W Mathews R I M, 8 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W H Orr, I M S, B
Mr W S Talbot, B Cov
Mr P E Cammiade, B Cov
Mr B Robertson, B Cov
Mr M E Monks, B
Mr G F R Blackwell, B
Mr W C Stanton, B
Mr O P Fisher, B
Mr J Andrew, M Cov
Mr W F Milne, M
Lieut-Col C W Jacob, 105 Prs
Lieut-Col G S Kerrich, 26 Cav
Major C Bailey, 16 Cav
Major H D Watson, 2 G R
Major E W Wall, 17 Cav
Capt J A Bliss, 64 Prs
Capt S H L Abbott, IMS
Capt H M Butler, 104 R
Capt A W Peck, 22 Cav
Capt H de B Barnett, 91 Punj
Capt CW Carey, Guides
Capt J R Gaussen, D S O, 3 H
Capt C F Cornwall, 69 Punj
Lieut CP Graham, 28 Cav
Lieut E M Nixon, 36 H

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Commander Lewellin, to Marsilles and London:—

Bathe, Sir Hugode de
Burn, Mr and Mrs R V and infant and child
Burrow, Mr S E
Conley, Mr R
Craig, Mr
Egerton, Lieut-Genl Sir C C
Farquhart, Mr F
Franklin, Capt G D
Futtle, Mrs M H
Hynd, Mr and Mrs D
Hooper, Mr and Mrs Geo W
Hunter, Mr A
Jones, Mr W M B
Jones, Mr W M M P
Johnson, Capt R M
Kenney, Mr J
Kerr, Mr S P
Kirkee, Mr J
Lecky, Mr R
Mangakis. Mr M
Lookas, Mr and Mrs F N
Marten, Mr C H
Mason, Mr A E W
Morse, Mr W F
Mozaril, Mrs and Miss
Muirhead, Mr
Mychex Megrin, Mr N
McLean, Mr
Nicolas, Mr E
Noril, Major E
Parkhill, Mr J
Pepper, Mrs and 2 daughter
Puser, Mr A W
Ranny-Short, Mr C
Robertson, Lieut N Glasgow
Robinson, Mrs G
Seitter, Miss
Simpson, Mr O
Streeter, Mr
Tibbs, Revd P G
Tosh, Mr H S
Vahl, Miss Idade
Vanbergan, Mrs H L
Warrender, Mr H V
Watson, Mr and Mrs McGregor
Wynne, Mr F J C
Williams, Mr G L
Wells, Mr and Mrs

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, February 9.

860 Inspection Parade—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp to-day Saturday the 9th instant at 4-30 p. m.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by Regulation to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.

Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Coy to attend this parade.

Train—The Railway authorities are providing accommodation by the Train leaving Colaba at 3 p.m.

361 Dismissal No 6 07 Vol F E Rose F Coy is dismissed from the Corps for inefficiency.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 9.

150 DRILLS.

No 1 Company—Saturday to-day the 9th instant.

6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4 p.m.

Train leaves for Grant Road at 4-15 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

No 2 Company—To-day Saturday the 9th instant.

6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

154 DRESS.

The new pattern service Caps have been received: members are requested to call in at Head Quarter to fit them and return the old pattern field service Cap.

155 STRENGTH.

Corp P H Marshall No 3 Co having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the 7th instant.

156 LEAVE.

Gr R Walters is granted leave of absence from 1st instant to 31st instant.

157 There will be no shoot on Sunday next the 10th instant as there is no range available.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ended on the 15th December amounted to Rs. 24,697, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,065. The total earnings from 1st July to 15th December were Rs. 3,52 597, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 12,902.

MARK HAMBOURG TALKS

About the Music Nerve—

A great musician seems to be one big nerve—The Music Nerve—which thrills and vibrates to every mood and emotion, and thus the *very ardour* of genius exhausts the nerve force far more rapidly than is usual with less gifted people. Interviewed recently about this important fact, Mr. Mark Hambourg, the wonderful master of the piano, admits that the nervous strain of continuous recitals taxes his energy so heavily that he finds it necessary to replenish his nervous system with a course of Phosferine. So highly does Mr. Hambourg esteem the recuperative powers of the famous nerve Tonic, that he willingly allows us to reproduce his opinion of the invigorating qualities of Phosferine.

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Headaches
Hysteria
Faintness
Anæmia
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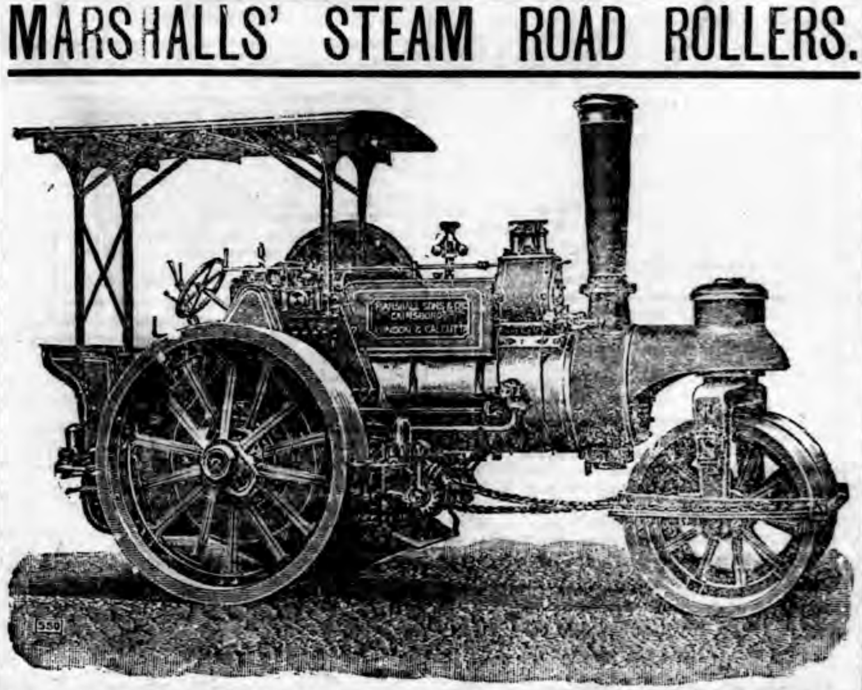

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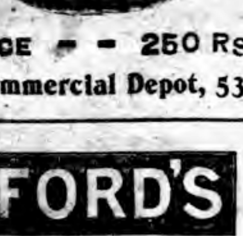

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE CAPITAL OF BENEFACTIONS.

IF anything can bring sense of present comfort and hope for the days to be to the sufferers by the earthquake in Jamaica, it will be the news that a Mansion House fund has been opened. There is hardly a place in the world where sorrow and misfortune have come which the Mansion House has not assisted. The West Indies have good reason to bless this home of benevolence, and to see in it the recognised channel for a national expression of sympathy. When, a few years ago, a volcanic eruption rent the West Indies subscriptions for the sufferers came from our own Royal Family, from Denmark, Belgium, and Holland, as well as from the people of Canada. The hurricane of some years earlier brought nearly £50,000 from the Mansion House the fire at Jamaica close upon £8,000. It would cheer the heart of a pessimist to analyse the records of the Mansion House.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS.

Wherever distress of an acute character prevails the name of the Mansion House should be blessed. To every continent help from the City of London has been extended. St. Vincent benefited to the extent of £65,000—less than a tenth of the total to which the sum in relief of the sufferers in the Indian famine of 1878 was carried. Bengal's sufferings brought £125,000 to the Mansion House. The persecuted Russian Jews found life less intolerable on £110,000 raised in the same way. Even little Iceland has had her £6,000 from the home of London's Lord Mayor. Malcontent Irishmen sought twice in the early eighties to destroy the nest in which the golden eggs are deposited. A fine revenge was taken. Within the next five years over £52,000 was raised at the Mansion House for the distressed in the sister isle. France knows the Mansion House: it sent her £127,000 in the days of her agony following her war with Germany.

WITH WEIGHT OF WOE.

It is fortunate for Kingston that Sir Alfred Jones the forceful, indomitable man to whom she looks for much of her hope of prosperity, happened to be present in the Island's hour of trial. The brave words which he uttered are echoed by Sir James Crichton Browne. It is well that both should err a little on the side of optimism—if they err at all. Doubtles Sir Alfred is right as to the undamaged material resources of the Island; doubtless Sir James strikes the true note when he predicts the power of the people ultimately to shake off the weight of woe by which they are burdened. But it is here that greatest allowance will have to be made. The Jamaicans will not in themselves soon recover from this experience. The evidence collated from many such cataclysms goes to show that a mind unhinged by horrors such as these is not readily restored to its normal condition. Boscowitz, who made a study of psychological phenomena in such cases, speaks of whole communities disorganised and demoralised by the after-effects of earthquakes.

AFTERTHOUGHTS.

Englishmen who have faced battle and passed unshaken through scenes in which bombs have been bursting say that no man is quite the same after having borne the terror of an earthquake. The imagination of natives is not less impressed. Long after the disaster at Caracas people there were subject to acute nervous disoders; they would roll in convulsive agony upon the ground, accusing themselves on all sorts of crime, refusing to be comforted. At Philippeville, Algeria, many persons were permanently bereft of speech. On the other hand, it is curious to note, invalids suffering from paralysis and other chronic disabilities were restored by the shock to command of their faculties. This latter phenomenon is not without parallel nearer home. Many of us remember the case of a woman at Sheffield who, paralysed for years, regained the use of her limbs during a frightful thunderstorm which did great damage in the cutlery capital. She managed to escape from the house to which she had been years confined, and had hardly turned her back upon it before it was struck by a "thunderbolt" which destroyed the room in which she had spent half a lifetime.

TRAGEDY ON TRAGEDY.

Americans will appreciate Sir James Crichton-Browne's tribute to the courage with which the ruin of San Francisco was faced. The way in which they bore the actual peril was magnificent. Never did a community more readily see the humorous side of its woes. One of the biggest firms in the city figures in a capital story. The head of the concern, many times a millionaire found, as many Jamaicans are now finding, that his water supply had been cut off. By the expenditure of a small fortune he got enough water carried from a spring, two miles away, to fill the only receptacle left unbroken in his house. This receptacle was the bath and into it the precious supply was poured. The labour ended, up came his chief clerk, begrimed and homeless. The employer promptly gave him house-room, and sent him upstairs to make himself presentable for dinner. The clerk was rather a long time absent. "Go to Mr. Smith's room," said his master, "and tell him that dinner is waiting." The servant went, but returned with doleful visage, saying: "He is not in his room Sir; he's in the bath!"

RESONANT HONOURS.

If the deplorable misunderstanding between Admiral Davis and Sir Alexander Swettenham had its origin in the firing of a salute in the Admiral's honour, another count will have to be added to the indictment of this form of honour. To be roared at by mighty cannon is the fate which etiquette decrees for those who are distinguished in certain ways. Civilisation takes it seriously, although often enough the principal figure in the drama wishes the guns far enough. Queen Victoria certainly did. She hated the sound of artillery, and when the Emperor of Russia was over here, sixty years ago, it was expressly ordered that, at the great military review, the artillery should hold its peace until the royal party had withdrawn. Somebody blundered; the order was reversed, and the artillery blazed away for all it was worth, to the infinite distress of the Queen. The Duke of Wellington, who had been careful about the giving of instructions, was furious at the mistake. He swore like a trooper, blew up everybody within earshot, and ended up by sending the artillery in disgrace to the rear.

A VERY ROYAL SALUTE

In lands where the cannon has not made its appearance, a tom-tom tattoo serves for royal and other salutes. It answers just as well, it is cheaper, and it contributes far more to the gaiety of the nations in whose honour it is played. The same sort of uproar inspires the natives to battle; which is not surprising. It sounds deadly, and so carries out an idea which civilised nations do not scorn. We clap bearskin helmets on to the pates of some of our men to enable them by their appearance to terrify the enemy. The ingenious Portuguese officer was but employing the same notion, at less cost to the national exchequer, when he bade his men, on going into action, scowl their fiercest and so frighten fight out of the other side. Peter III. feared that he might be afraid in battle, so he used to have guns and cannon banging off as often as he could afford, to nerve him to endurence of the real thing. Having gradually hardened himself, he ordered that 100 heavy cannon should be simultaneously discharged in the capital, and was not dissuaded until they assured him that such a shock would shatter the whole city.

FRENZY AND FANATICISM.

One little picture in Mr Ralph Hall Caine's story of the earthquake lingers specially in the mind—the picture of the natives calmly sitting down to smoke and await the handling of the situation by the white men. It might have been different had the white men been fewer and their influence less well-established. Quite a different picture is given by Professor Vambery of the result of an earthquake at Shiraz, in the land where the new Shah has just been crowned. The earthquake seems to have been a terrible one throwing great houses about like shuttlecocks, and splitting in twain the hills beyond the town. When the very earth seemed in process of disruption and men and women were weeping and tearing themselves in agonies of fear two mad fanatic priests stalked through the tottering city crying aloud that the foreigners sojourning in the place had brought on the calamity. And the people took up the cry, "The Frengis are unclean" and made a rush for the house in which the Professor had been staying. Only the entire collapse of the property adjoining beat off their attack and enabled him to make his escape from the city.

QUITE AS SOBER.

When Mr. Justice Bucknill and Mr. Powell, K.C., sportively crossed swords the other day over the convivial habits of old-time occupants of the Bench his lordship put it to counsel, "You never heared the expression 'Drunk as a judge'?" Mr. Powell agreed. "Sober as a judge" was the accepted saying. There was once, however, a thirsty old judge named Byrne, before whom O'Connell used to practise, who managed when on the Bench to satisfy his craving for stimulants. He has a specially designed ink-pot, which had never been defiled by ink, but was always generously supplied with brandy, to be secretly sipped by his lordship through a quill as the day's business progressed. It happened one day that a case turned entirely upon the sobriety of a witness. "Come, now, tell the Court, were you drunk or sober?" demanded his lordship, thickly. The witness glanced at the ink-pot. "As sober as a judge" he answered.

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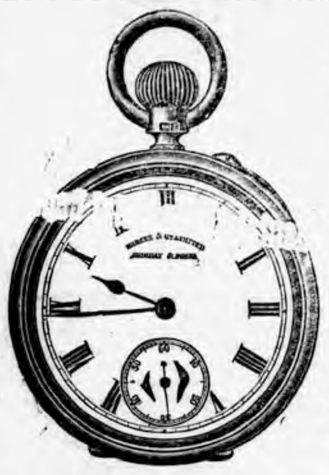

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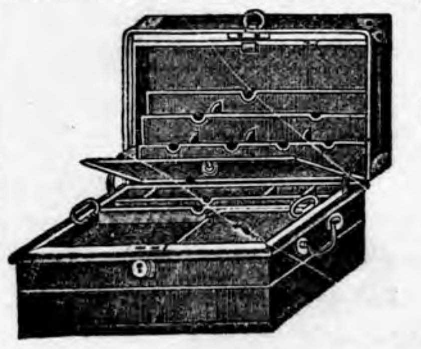

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